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(ESTABLISHED 1881).

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

WHAT AMERICAN PAPERS THINK.

New York, April 24.

Most of the evening papers, commenting on the Italian crisis, incline to the belief that Italy's defection would not vitally affect the final Peace Treaty, and support President Wilson in his contentions as regards the Adriatic settlement, professing to regard Signor Orlando's withdrawal as a typically Italian "emphatic gesture."

The Sun, however, attacks President Wilson's idealism and holds him responsible for the present deadlock. It says the Fiume issue is not America's affair.

MORE ARGUMENT BY SIGNOR ORLANDO.

London, April 25.

Signor Orlando is of opinion that President Wilson, as an advocate of the right of self-determination, must himself recognise the right for Fiume, the ancient city which proclaimed she was pro-Italian, "even before Italian ships were near." Moreover, if the right is denied on the grounds of the international character of the port of Fiume, then such international ports as Antwerp, Genoa and Rotterdam were refusing precedents. Furthermore, he claimed that among the various national reorganisations which the Peace Conference is establishing, none of these reorganised peoples would contain without their new frontiers a number of foreigners proportionately less than that which would be assigned to Italy. He asked why should Italian aspirations especially be suspected of Imperialistic cupidity, adding that despite the history of these negotiations, in which firmness was necessary, the Italian delegation always showed a great spirit of conciliation in the search for a general agreement.

AMERICAN SENATORS SUPPORT PRESIDENT WILSON.

Washington, April 25.

Senator Johnson of California, and other Republican Senators, endorse President Wilson's action and promise to fully support him if he maintains his attitude and declines to carry the execution of secret bargains whereby peoples are to be disposed of without their knowledge and consent. They hope that President Wilson will refuse to recognise Japan's secret bargains.

THE GENESIS OF THE TROUBLE.

Paris, April 25.

M. Pachitch, chief Serbian delegate, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said that one of the Allies' greatest mistakes since the Armistice was allowing Italian troops to occupy Dalmatia. Most of the trouble with Italy was due to this.

SIGNOR ORLANDO NOT KEPT IN IGNORANCE.

London, April 25.

The Times Paris correspondent, writing yesterday, says the gist of President Wilson's manifesto, if not indeed its full text, was communicated to Signor Orlando by President Wilson ten days ago.

ENTENTE POWERS AND HUNGARY.

APPEAL FOR ARMISTICE.

Berlin, April 25.

The Lokalanzeiger reports from Vienna that the Hungarian Soviet has requested the Entente Mission to send representatives to Budapest to negotiate concerning the armistice, whereupon the Entente replied, indicated their readiness to conclude an armistice if the Government abdicated, and a new Cabinet representing all the parties in Hungary were established and all the Soviet decrees withdrawn.

The telegram adds that negotiations will begin upon these conditions.

AUSTRALIAN AERIAL FORCE.

ITS AIMS FORESHADOWED.

Melbourne, April 20.

It is anticipated that the Commonwealth Air Force will reach a total of 1,400 officers and men in two years.

It is proposed that the instructors shall subsequently thoroughly train all men desiring to become civilian flyers.

COAL COMMISSION REPORT.

PUBLICATION POSTPONED.

London, April 25.

The Coal Commission report will be presented on June 20th, instead of May 20th as originally proposed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FLYING ERA.

BIG CIVIL AVIATION PLANS.

London, April 25.

The ban on civil aviation will be removed on May 1, when flying will be permitted along seven trunk aerial routes radiating from London and extending to Scotland, Dublin, Belfast, Plymouth, Bristol, France and Holland.

In a statement issued by the Air Ministry, details are given of the routes and facilities to be afforded by the Government to civil pilots at various stations between the starting point and the destination. It is the intention not merely to establish direct communication between the metropolis and the places named above, but to provide for some larger towns on the lines of flight. The Ministry is responsible for the air-worthiness of all civil aeroplanes and passenger-carrying craft. The pilots and aerodromes will be subject to rigorous periodical inspection.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

"Chinese Commercial News" Service.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT WILSON'S ASSASSINATION.

BELIEVED TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION.

Shanghai, May 5.

The Chinese American Newspaper Agency announces that although it has enquired from all cablegram offices and wireless stations, there is no confirmation regarding the report that President Wilson has been assassinated in Paris. Therefore the report must be without foundation.

THE CONFERENCE AND OTHER MATTERS.

Shanghai, May 5.

The Peace delegates, including Chu Kai-kim, met together on the 3rd inst., but owing to the dispute over the local administration question there was no formal Conference. The delegates had only an informal discussion, which ended at noon. There was no sitting in the afternoon and also no meeting yesterday.

Chu Kai-kim telegraphs to Peking that the South insists upon restoring the old Parliament. Chu Sai-chong replies saying it is improper to stay away from the Conference and he should resume negotiations.

Li Shun is willing to proceed to Shanghai to try to bring about a compromise in the negotiations.

The Central Government has remitted money to Yunnan and Kwangsi for payment of troops, in accordance with their original promise.

The On Fook Club asks the provincial authorities to protect the new Parliament but most of the provinces reply that as they have only recently advocated that military men should not interfere in politics, it is inconvenient for them to say anything.

Wong Yap-tong has telegraphed Luk Tsing-cheong saying they must fight for sovereign rights in Shantung, adding that the nation will not agree to the Five Powers' control.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

STRAITS FOOD CONTROL.

Singapore, May 6.

The Chinese merchants in Penang have urged the Food Controller to take over Burma and Siam rice and adopt a sliding scale.

STRAITS SHIPPING COMMISSION.

Singapore, May 6.

The Shipping Commission has already been appointed and starts to-day.

THE CORONET.

NEGRO DANCERS TO-NIGHT.

Quite a treat is billed at the Coronet to-day, when Smith and Bella Jackson, negro comedians and dancers, are to take the boards. Those who have not seen negroes dance would be astonished at the graceful execution of the different Negro reels. Besides this, "Champion Charlie," depicting Charlie Chaplin, and "Luke's Preparedness Preparations" and the "Alarm" will be projected on the screen. These should make a combination that will require some heating.

DAY BY DAY.

Hongkong's time-ball is not working at present, being under repair.

Mr. E. Vassallo, conductor of the Band of the 18th Infantry leaves with the members of the band for Tientsin on Friday.

There has just been published in pamphlet form a summary of the missionary work (educational, etc.) of the Church of England in Hongkong and South China, entitled "The Diocese of Victoria." The Rev. W. T. Featherstone is the editor, and copies can be obtained from members of the Church Missionary Association.

IRISH APPEAL TO THE KING.

COMBATANT OFFICERS FOR HOME RULE.

Irish officers serving in the Army during the war have taken the unprecedented step of sending the Prime Minister for presentation to the King a memorial praying his Majesty's assistance in laying Ireland's claim to self-government before the Peace Conference. The memorial is signed as follows:

- Generals 2
- Colonels 3
- Majors 7
- Captains 42
- Other officers 84

Some of the signatories have been demobilised, but many are still serving with the colours. They claim to represent "a very large majority of the fighters of Irish birth and Irish blood in the Allied Forces," and to be "moved by a sense of honour to speak for the multitude upon whom silence is enforced. They are drawn from every Nationalist group with the exception of Sinn Fein, whose support was not desired.

The memorial begins by drawing attention to the vast number of Irishmen serving in the Allied Forces. For his Majesty's Forces alone approximately 200,000 Irish volunteered in Ireland, and at least an equal number were furnished in Great Britain, mainly by voluntary enlistment. In the Dominions, another great Irish army volunteered.

A brief survey of recent Irish history follows, closing with the passage of the Home Rule Act. "Thus was a great part of international appeasement ratified. Therefore, and as the first-fruits of the new rights and obligations, Ireland rallied to the cause of the British Empire, of which she had become an enfranchised and self-respecting national unit." Fired by the twofold enthusiasm of a patriotism that had reached its goal and of a moral fervour inspired by belief in the Allied cause, Ireland gave her sons freely. "But," the memorial continues, "we Irishmen upon our return home, find cause for deep dissatisfaction." The permanent amputation of a portion of a province containing a population which is an essential factor in Ireland's composite nationality is threatened. The memorial proceeds:

"If the dissident minority be temporarily estranged from the majority, that is largely the result of an external intrigue which has sought to foster and inflame that estrangement in order to fashion for itself a weapon against the kindred cause of liberty for Ireland and democratic progress in Great Britain. In our opinion, Ireland as a nation has been robbed of her treaty rights and the Irish people as a race reduced to the position of helots by the withholding of that which, in virtue of their citizenship, they had won by constitutional action. Of those for whom we speak, the survivors feel that their reliance on the Home Rule compact was ill-founded, and that their comrades who have given their lives in that reliance have made a sacrifice fruitless up to the present of benefit for the Fatherland that they loved."

After an allusion to the Sinn Fein movement—"a violent emotional upheaval, with political reactions, that could have been foretold with mathematical precision"—the document closes with the submission to the King that "the issue between the Kingdom of Ireland and the Kingdom of Great Britain should not, either in expediency or natural justice, be finally determined by Ministers who represent the preponderant British majority in the Parliament of the United Kingdom, but by an impartial tribunal, such as that now sitting in Paris."

The final paragraph of the petition is signed by the King in France.

SALE OF HONGKONG SHIPS.

INDO-CHINA BOATS CHANGE HANDS.

In the shipping world of Hongkong recently there have been some notable changes worthy of being recorded. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. is disposing of some of its old boats, having just sold the s.s. Maunsang and the Suisang. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s policy has always been to sell old boats and build new ones.

The s.s. Maunsang, which has been purchased by Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee and Co., is a steel-screw steamer which was built for the Indo-China Navigation Company by Messrs. Skinner and Co. of London in 1893. Captain G. H. Alcock is still in charge of the vessel. She is of 2,160 gross tonnage and has been on the Hongkong-Borneo run for many years. She has, we understand, been sold for £33,000, or, at to-day's exchange, about \$190,000.

The s.s. Suisang is also a steel-screw steamer (2,790 gross tons), constructed in 1895 for the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., by Sir Raylton, Dixon and Co., of Middlesbrough. Captain H. Simpson is at the helm. She was sold through Messrs. Ray and Falconer, ship brokers, we understand for over £33,000.

The s.s. Fausang, which has been persistently reported as having been sold, is still in the Indo-China fleet. So far Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. have declined offers for her. She was built in 1896 and is of a gross tonnage of 2,251.

The s.s. Haiching, of the Douglas Steamship Company, has been chartered to Messrs. H. M. H. Nemazee and Co. for a period of six months, and on Saturday she made her trip to Basra with a full cargo of sugar, manufactured by the Taikoo Sugar Refining Company. This is the first time that a vessel has left this port for the Persian Gulf with a full cargo. The Haiching, before she was chartered by Messrs. Nemazee and Co., was converted by Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Co., to burn oil fuel. This had been done at the special request of the charterers, as oil is cheap in the Persian Gulf, principally by reason of the fact that the Anglo-Persian Oil Company is operating there.

In the docks there is great activity. The Kowloon Docks are very busy at present with shipbuilding. Three big ships are being built for the Admiralty, namely, the War Sceptre, War Bomber and another.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Laertes is gradually reaching completion at the Taikoo Docks. The British Knight, a tanker belonging to the British Tanker Company of London, is undergoing repairs at the Kowloon Docks.

"We pray your Majesty that the long agony of Ireland may thus be at length assuaged, and that her future destiny may be moulded by the application of those great principles which we, as Ireland's devoted sons and humble representatives, and as a portion of your Majesty's armed forces, have aided in enshrining upon the judgment seat of human civilisation."

Among notable signatories are Major-General Hickie who commanded the famous 16th Irish Division; Brigadier-General Hammond, late commanding the 24th Irish Reserve Infantry Brigade; and Colonel Sir Thomas Murray, K.C.M.G., who served in the King's Irish Dragoon Guards.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 36 5/8-1/2.

The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer—29.91. Temperature 2 p.m.—82. Humidity 2 p.m.—74.

LEST WE FORGET.

Horrible also to say, he [the enemy] has tried to delay us by foul and poisonous means, outside the pale even of modern warfare, which is very broad-minded in its definitions of lawfulness. A German agent has been caught in our lines with bacteriological culture for spreading disease among our horses. His orders were to mix these virulent microbes with the animals' food, or to scratch their nostrils with a wire tainted with these living organisms of disease. It is on a level with the befouling of the wells, which I have seen with my own eyes. Mr. Phillip Gable, Special War Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" and other papers, "Daily Chronicle," March 30, 1917.

DAY BY DAY.

Local vessels running to Swatow, Amoy and Foochow were considerably delayed last week owing to a heavy fog. Vessels were fog-bound outside Amoy for some hours and the O.S.K. Amakusa Maru had a very difficult time in making the harbour and narrowly missed going aground. The same conditions obtained at Foochow and Swatow.

A Chinese thief tampered with one of the watertight doors of the Empress of Russia and stole the brass butterfly screw. This theft might have led to serious consequences when the ship was on the high seas, but fortunately it was discovered and the thief arrested. The gravity of his offence was pointed out to the thief, this morning, and Mr. Lindsell impressed it on him by sentencing him to six weeks' hard labour and 10 strokes of the birch.

Sentry duty is so monotonous that is hardly surprising to learn that an Indian posted at Government House got drowsy, fell on his bayonet and cut his chin severely. This occurred yesterday at 2 a.m. Whether the man was dozing off a bit or fainted, as he submits, is not material. At any rate, there won't be any more patrol duty for him at Government House—at least for some days to come, as he is now in the Government Civil Hospital, where the doctors and nurses are attending to his injuries.

"Brains for Sale!" cried a Chinese. They were not his own brains but those of a bull, though the difference to be gauged between them could not be great, as he was found by the Police who had been trying to impress on him the fact that it was not lawful for him to hawk within market limits. "A great business is done in brains," commented Inspector Roylance to the Magistrate. Quite so, and the rogues who have made other people their dupes will be the first to agree with him. In the present case, the hawker was fined \$25 by the Magistrate.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Howitt-Pitt-Lips Co. present "Seven Days Leave"—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.
Coronet Theatre—8.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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WAR AND LANGUAGE.

ANGLO-FRENCH EXCHANGES.

In the Napoleonic Wars, writes "I" in the Manchester Guardian, the stay of a few thousands of French prisoners in England left some marks on the English language that have never been rubbed out. Some French words and phrases, if only a few, took root and lived, like the beechnut that came with the Romans and mixed with our acorns. "Quel objet!" a French prisoner would say at sight of some scarecrow of a village idiot in his place of captivity. The villagers' ears would be tickled, and "Caleb Jay" would become the stock word for a guy or unrepresentable body throughout a whole countryside—obscurely related perhaps to "Juggins the J," as a greenhorn or "mug" has been called in the Cockney tongue. If such things could be done in the green leaf, what will be done in the dry? When millions of men have lived for several years in foreign countries, as allies, invaders, or prisoners, they are sure to leave something behind, and also to bring something back in the way of language; and anything new and piquant in speech is now diffused through a country by papers and music-hall stars as fast as bad news.

The lamented Pelissier used to sing, long before the war came, a song with the close:

And we'll say "Sacré!"
"Sapristi!" instead of "Go to—"

And that will be the next result of the Entente Cordiale. One might perhaps have expected as much of the war. But in fact, there has been no international exchange of oaths, the native products in this line being perhaps too near to the heart. Outside them, the wind bloweth where it listeth, and no man can tell why certain French words and phrases have been adopted almost passionately by English, and certain English ones by the French. For each nation has had its exports as well as its imports. The word that British soldier acquired in France was "bonn." It means good. A stroke of luck is "a bit of bonn." Its opposite, he decided, must be "no bonn," no good. When he shopped in the shops of the Gaul his usual form of acquiescence in a price was "Bonni!" Only a few advanced linguists went so far as "Je prong." The established formula of rejection was "No bonn." If it was thought proper to add emphasis to this and to vindicate one's perception of excessive height in a price, "No bonn" was sometimes raised to a higher power of itself in the form, "No blooming bonn." No blighted bonn. No blinking bonn. and similar exercises in alteration. These variants took the fancy of the rural French, and I have heard French village children laughingly decline to be taken in by some piece of British chaff with shouts of "No blinking bonn," quite innocent of any explanatory value in the middle term. "No bonn," so any rate,

is now as deeply embedded in French slang as in English. Each language has given and has taken.

There are other cases of meeting halfway. At many French inns in the British zone there was sold during the war a swartzy but frothless liquid affirmed to be stout. Though it always seemed to have had a bad crossing and not got well yet, it was cherished by many exiles, for the sake of its name, and, with a delicate concession to the frailty of lips which cannot frame to pronounce English right, they would order it as "Stoo, Madam, please," or a second glass as "Anchor a stoo." It is on the cards either that that "stoo" may become so common a nickname in England that it will drive the original out, as the French partridge drove out the English, or that the concessiveness of our troops may perpetuate throughout Northern France the first, incorrect French pronunciation of the English word.

Of course the two best-known pieces of British homage to French models during the war, are "Compy" and "Napoo." The Expeditionary Force was much tickled by the French use of "Compris?" at the end of some French essay in English, or in the language of signs, to inquire whether the meaning of the symbols had gone home to the mind. Faithful to the genius of their own language, the English shifted the account from the second to the first syllable of the word and adapted "compy" to all sorts of good uses. It gave an edge to orders. "Clear out the straw from them billets," a sergeant would say. "Sharp, too Compy." It curled the tails of repartees. You might hear two old Regulars engaged in one of their eternal arguments about the relative military value and lethal energy of the old "Xpess salient." "An' owlong was you at Wipers?" "Six month." "Well, I was eight, so wot right 'ave you to speak? Compy." Or it might be used simply in its primary sense, in conversation with the French, all of whom were soon accustomed to the little derangement of accentuation.

"Napoo" is another triumphant Gallic graft on the stock of British popular speech. Our troops perceived without delay the admirable effect of finality with which Frenchmen can close a transaction or indicate that a game is up, or a commodity sold out, by anything through firmly conclusive lips. "Il n'y a plus"—own cousin to the arresting "Rien ne va plus" of the croupier at roulette. In the triumph and condensed form of Napoo it enjoys an enormous vogue in our forces, and serves for anything from a description of a beaten army to a synonym for "Pass" at nap, or a sudden lament at the mighty extinction of the electric light in a hospital ward. As an expression of disgust or dismay at an unpleasant surprise or the abrupt completeness of a misadventure, such as the sudden detachment of one wheel of a lorry, it has long been a dangerous rival to "That does it" and "This was the lid on." Uttered with various

intonations and qualities of expression, it has the virtue of some of the classical Greek particles—ones declared to be translatable by various inflections of a single English adjective much used in armies.

Another thriving acquisition is "tudsweet." It comes, of course, from "tout de suite," and has already been made famous in our comic papers. It was much valued, early in 1916, by English contractors' foremen as a good where with to urge French and Belgian labourers engaged in building huts behind our lines. "Now then, sonnies 'tudsweet with them joists," or "Sitha, mon, get on wi' a bit tudsweet" was a manifest improvement on the original plan of shouting an order in pure English, very fond and very slowly, as though on the assumption that foreignness was a form of deafness. At any rate, it had the degree of efficacy which Voltaire allowed to incantations when he said that "combined with a proper quantity of arsenic, they will kill a whole flock of sheep." Combined with a proper amount of gesture, and with the will-to-believe, a few tudsweets and compries might be credited with power to wing the sense of the exhortation into the heart of the hearer.

"Souvenir" was English already, and it is chiefly in French mouths that the word has gained a special sub-meaning. It happened in this way. In the first year of the war the dissipation of tinned food by the British armies in France went to wonderful lengths. Men would throw unopened tins of the exiguous hope of hitting sparrows. Full tins were given away to whoever seemed as if he might like them, and these goods were called by the givers "souvenirs," partly by the analogy of gift shoulder-titles and capbadges, partly through native British disinclination to avow any motive so presentable as downright charity. The French poor near the seat of war perceived that the British soldier was a kind of widow's cruse, or a perpetually fruitful vine, on legs, with its upper branches laden with corned beef and jam, for all to pluck who would. They plucked and ate till the Secretary for War, or some lion under that Solomon's throne, began to growl at what he regarded as waste. The miraculous fall of manna and quails, on the larger scale, came to an end. But the hungriest of the little French boys and girls did not acquiesce. Gift with capacious bags they would make the round of our men's rest billets, soliciting "Souvenir jame" and "Souvenir boulie," the word "souvenir" having now lost all the special meaning that it had had, and gained instead the meaning of "gratuitous," or even of "due," for some of these babes, on being refused, would frankly address you in the terms merited by a barren fig-tree.

The genius of slang never tires of seeing novel forms of greeting. One which may have a future in England is "Sammash." It comes from the interrogative French "Ca marche?", and is a fair specimen of sure phonetic mimicry, as distinct from phonetic mimicry qualified by attempted assimilation to existing words in the assimilator's own language. It is the difference between the conversion of the French assiette into the Scottish "ashet" and the conversion of the French "petits gateaux" into the English "petticoat tails," a name still applied to a sort of confectionery. The British soldier always applied the second method, if possible, to names of places; so Reninghelst became Running-house, and Godelwaersvelde became Gertie-wears-velvet, and Ploegsteert became Plug Street, and Hallebeest Hell-blast.

Far the greater number of our officers and men, finding they could get on without knowing French, made no effort to learn it. "French is easy enough," one man said to a friend; "all you want to know is 'Bong swore, nam'selle,' and 'From-nade avec moy.' Scotsmen learnt more than English, and Canadians more than Scotsmen. Naturally, mess sergeants, and others who had to do much business with the natives behind the lines, learnt more than the average combatant. At most every car and lorry driver picked enough to cast back a withering 'A droite, Monsieur, a droite!' to any French driver who had been slow in letting him pass. There were some great linguists. One of the English privates in charge of a prisoner case, near Passchendaele, last autumn could speak not only good German but three or four German dialects. Knowing no German, he

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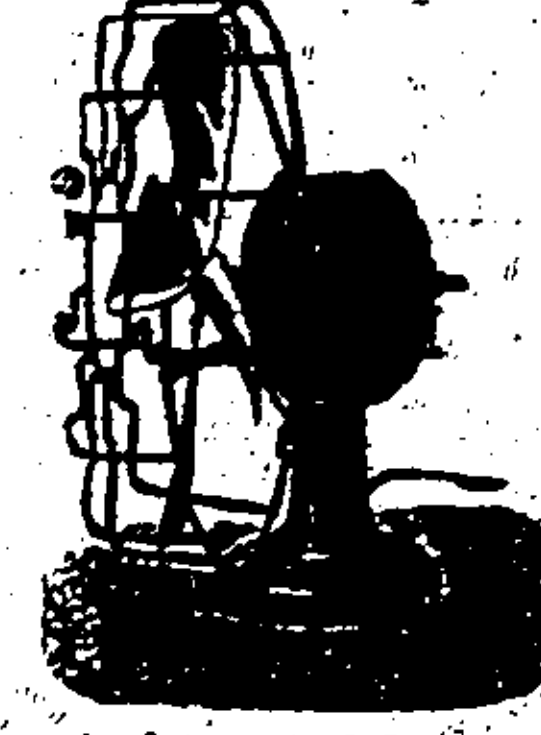
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Trefle Incarnat Powder...
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Quelque Fleurs Perfume ... Houbigant



THE FRENCH STORE.

ous rattle of chaff with Silesians, Poles, and other groups of prisoners. I asked how he had learnt it all, and he said it had been by assisting his father, who was foreman at a factory in East London, where every kind of alien immigrant had been employed. An Australian sergeant, who had spent four years in the school of technology at Charlottenburg, could

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MISCHIEF OF NATIONALISM.

CHRISTIAN REUNION.

"Don't Blame Cecil," speaking at Kingsway Hall recently, said we were approaching the problem of Christian reunion in an atmosphere of nationalism. We had come out of the war, having won, but also, he was afraid, much more nationalist than when we went into the war.

If the subject were less grave, it would be almost comic to see people trying to reconcile the hope which the League of Nations gave them of avoiding war with a desire that their hatreds and antagonisms may remain quite unaffected by the League of Nations. There was a certain danger in approaching Christian reunion in the nationalist mood.

Unless we come together on a basis of common Catholicism, and not merely on a basis of common nationality, we should not only be doing no good, but doing harm. We in England were great offenders in losing sight of the value of the Catholic principle in Christianity—the universal principle—and the war had in that sense been a just punishment for our sins.

We needed a common Christian effort to teach people everywhere that there was something they must love better than their country, and that was Church and religion. We wanted to-day not to make a much larger, a much more national, English Church, but a world-wide Catholic Church.

We were all conscious that though we professed and maintained with perfect certainty that we thought all mankind brothers, and that in particular we were bound together to all Christian people with bonds of fraternal affection, nevertheless we hated, and on the whole could not help hating, the enemies of our country. That sentiment of nationalism was fundamentally inconsistent with Christianity.

"I do not," therefore, in the least desire to see Christians united on a nationalist basis. I want to see Anglicans and Methodists join together, not because they are Englishmen, but because they are Catholics, members of one Holy Apostolic Catholic Church. I wish, in order to save ourselves from nationalism, we could unite, not only English Christians, but also Christians of some foreign Church, like the Church of Serbia, or of Greece, or of Rumania or of Sweden or Denmark.

The differences that divide us from these Christian Churches do not seem to me to be greater than the differences which divide us from one another at home. If we could weave into any scheme of home reunion, as part of the same plan, reunion with some foreign Church, I should view the developments for unity with much more satisfaction than I do now.

What we all need, whether we are Anglicans or Free Churchmen, or to whatever Christian denomination we belong, is to be saturated with an enthusiasm for the ideal of the Catholic Church, founded once for all upon the Day of Pentecost, and ruled and guided to this day by the one Spirit of Christ.

The Germans had come to think that their country stood before the moral law altogether. The shocking thing about the way the Germans made war was, not because of lapses occasionally into atrocious acts under the influence of passion, but that in cold blood they systematically pursued a policy and thought the interest of their country justified their doing it. They even came to speak of a German God, and that was the very essence of the idolatry of nationalism. They made God German instead of making Germany godly.

NOTED DENTAL REFORMER DEAD.

The cremation took place at Golden Green recently of Dr. George Cunningham, whose vigorous agitation some 20 years ago led to the prohibition of yellow phosphorus in match-making and the practical extinction of necrosis, or phossy jaw. Dr. Cunningham, who had established himself as a dental surgeon at Cambridge for many years, by lectures, pamphlets, letters and visits kept up an agitation to induce the Government to undertake the dental care of children in the schools and of soldiers and sailors. He invented the present method of repairing a fractured jaw with bone instead of metal, which has saved many of our soldiers from permanent disfigurement.

NOTICE

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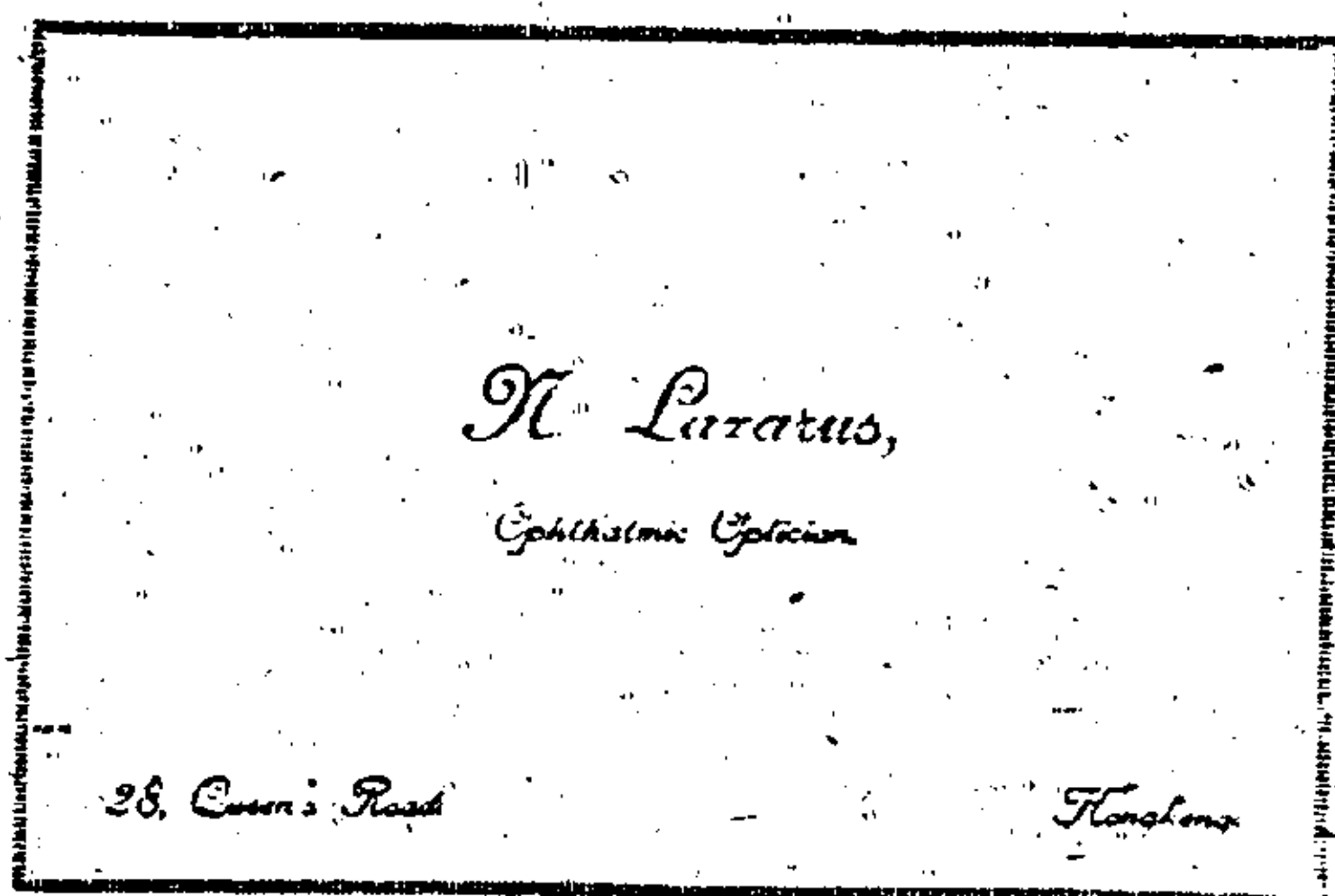
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"FRATERNIZATION" AT COLOGNE.

GERMAN STRIKE COMEDY.

While the Young Guard and the Old Guard, including the Guards, Scottish, New Zealand, and many English troops, live peacefully in Cologne and the neighbouring towns, looking into the very gorgeous shop windows photographing the Hohenzollern Bridge, or standing in long queues before their canteens, says a correspondent of the Times, the Belgians, who are across the Rhine for the first time in the full official sense, are holding the balance in the strangest mixture of civil and military strife that ever was seen.

Not so far off the smoke of the Krupp works, still turning out bits of submarines and cannon, it is said, make a pall over this social muddle which extends in its most aggravated form from Essen to the vast Rhine docks at Duisburg. The affair directly concerns us, because our most excellent Commission for directing the traffic on the Rhine has its headquarters in Duisburg, and the whole comedy is visible from the office window.

To-day the strike leaders officially ordered the men to strike in a body, and almost exactly half disobeyed, each body, with intense fury in his heart against the other. The two parties glared, the tail of the eye caught a glimpse of the Belgian machine guns placed cunningly in the windows to command obedience to law and order. As certain democrats in the old days in England used to say, "Thank God for the House of Lords!" so the Germans, as I have heard myself, say "Thank God for the Allied troops!"

In all the British quarter perfect peace prevails; the only real cause of trouble, and that is of a minor kind, is the obvious and universal friendliness—an inadequate word that must serve for want of a better—of the German woman towards the Allied soldiers. It originates, perhaps, as much in a hope of soap or chocolate as in any other feeling, but it appears to have been decided that this sort of friendliness is as dangerous as any other, and the tendency is towards greater strictness.

THE LABOUR MARKET.

1,000 MEN FOR 100 JOBS.

From 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on a recent day there was a continuous queue of aircraft woodworkers outside the offices of the Beatty School of Flying, the Broadway, Cricklewood. The men came in response to an advertisement in the Star offering employment to a hundred highly-skilled workmen at £5 for a 47-hour week, a wage in excess of the trade-union rate.

It is estimated that over 1,000 men reached the Broadway from all parts of London, including ex-service and demobilised war workers, and men in partial or full-time employment elsewhere. Some refused to join the queue on realising the keenness of the competition for the vacancies and returned home, but between 700 and 800 filled in details of application.

Mr. George W. Beatty, head of the school, and an American pilot, who was trained by Mr. Orville Wright, explained to a Daily News representative that his aerodrome was taken over by the War Office during the war, and he began the manufacture of "complete tail units for bombing machines" in factories he opened at Cricklewood and West Hampstead. He now holds contracts, he added, for the manufacture of tail parts of Handley Page machines.

"We are offering 2s. an hour, which is 2½d. an hour above the trade-union flat rate, and bonus, because we want the best men, and men who are prepared to do an honest day's work," he said. "We shall pay in addition 6s. a week bonus to men whose time-sheets show that they have not lost a minute in starting work each morning and after the mid-day meal hour. Men who receive the 6s. bonus will thus get 25 a week, which will be 4½d. an hour above the trade-union rate and bonus."

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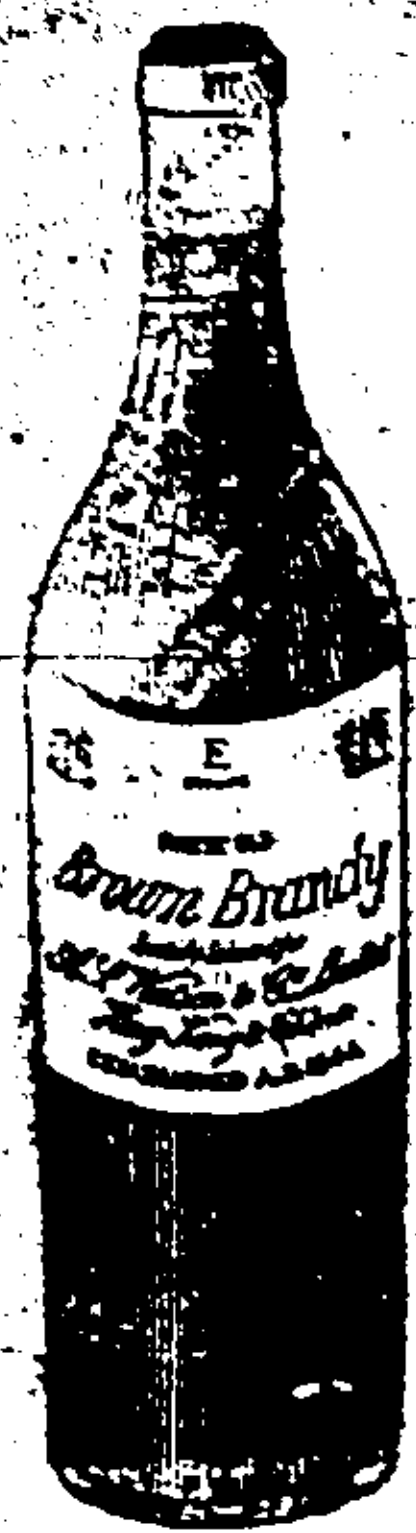
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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1919.

THE ITALIAN DEADLOCK.

Out of all the telegrams received regarding the attitude taken by Italy in connection with President Wilson's manifesto, that containing the most important information would appear to be the message giving news of King Emmanuel's message to Signor Orlando, commending the latter's action and insisting that there must be no recession from the position taken up. Judging from this, and also from the popular demonstrations in various parts of Italy, the principal hope entertained by France, Great Britain and America of a settlement of the difficulty is at present of rather a forlorn character. And in that hope, so far as can be seen at the moment, lies the only possible solution—that Italy will retract and be generous and hearken to President Wilson's appeal. The telegram mentioned above is not of a reassuring nature in this respect and unless something unforeseen happens we can only assume that Italy intends to remain firm. President Wilson, judging from his declarations, is not likely to give way, and we are thus faced with a deadlock the consequences of which it is impossible to anticipate. It is unfortunate also that the precedent is likely to bolster up the Japanese claims to Tsingtau, whereby further complications are bound to ensue.

We have reassuring telegrams to the effect that the breach is not likely to hinder the signing of peace, but that, we think, is a small matter as compared with the hindrance to the negotiations for the prevention of future wars, for whilst this matter of Fiume remains unsettled, there can be little hope of the successful formation of the League of Nations which is of paramount importance, for, after all, it was for the principles embodied in a League of Nations that the war was fought and won. It is difficult to believe that President Wilson issued his manifesto without previous consultation with, and the knowledge of, France and Great Britain, despite the fact that we are told that the manifesto fell upon Paris like a thunderbolt. If otherwise, the circumstance would appear to bear out the Italian Premier's charge of President Wilson's departure from diplomatic custom. America and Italy, of course, view the questions involved from a totally different standpoint and the situation is perhaps somewhat complicated by the fact that America is not technically an Ally. She takes the position rather of an Associated Government and the whole of her past international dealings have been based on an avoidance of becoming involved in European politics. Her first venture into those complicated realms has not had particularly happy results and the very fears expressed by some Americans in this connection would seem to be in a fair way to being realised. No-one can question the genuineness of Great Britain's and France's defence—that conditions have vastly altered since the Pact of London was signed. That Treaty was consummated at a time when it was thought that Austria-Hungary would still remain a nation, if a beaten one, and under those conditions Italy's demands as regards Fiume would be justified. But since Austria-Hungary is no more a nation, the whole complexion of the position is changed. On the other hand, Italy's contention that the Pact of London must not be treated as another scrap of paper is, at least, a clever answer.

Under President Wilson's claims, Fiume is to become a free port, but Italy holds that it will become a Jugo-Slav port. It is impossible to say, on the information to hand, exactly what the position would really be, but it is on this point that a glimmer of light may be discerned for a settlement, for Italy might retract if the freedom of Fiume were made patently and irrevocably clear. The main point is, of course, that until the matter is settled there can be no question of the organisation of a League of Nations which would effectually secure the objects for which purpose its establishment is proposed.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A WISE RESOLVE.

Although it is rather late in the day, the action of the Ministers in agreeing that a stop be put to the supply of ammunition to China under existing or future agreements until the political situation is finally cleared up, is a good news. Ministers representing other Powers are also to be requested to support the decision, and if they really have the welfare of China at heart they cannot but fall in line on the matter. This suggestion originally came from the United States, at the time of the delivery of friendly advice by the Powers in December of last year, but at that time Japan was not inclined to fall in with the idea. Now, however, she has joined hands with the others, and until such time as a Government whose authority is recognised throughout the country has been established, the Powers are pledged effectively to restrain their nationals from importing arms and ammunition into the country, whilst the Governments concerned have further agreed to prohibit the importation of arms contracted for but not delivered during the period.

PAST MISCHIEF.

The idea, of course, at the bottom of this resolve is to prevent, if possible, further military hostilities in China. The free importation of ammunition and weapons of warfare is bound to encourage a resort to force, and the fewer arms that are allowed to enter the country, the less likelihood will there be of a recrudescence of trouble. But, unhappily, much mischief has already been done in this direction, for the nationals of many countries have found in it a very profitable business to supply various Chinese factions with the means to carry on armed warfare. There are scamps amongst all nationalities, whose conscience is not greatly bothered if their actions do create unrest in another country so long as they are well "in" on the proposition. Hongkong knows something of this type of individual, whose wily methods give the Police no end of trouble. Now that the Powers have come to agreement on the subject, it is to be hoped that there will be no evasion of the conditions of the understanding, no matter how big and influential the interests concerned may be. It is difficult always to kill the military spirit—and until that is done there cannot be any peace in China—but the task will be rendered all the easier if the traffic in arms and ammunition is rigidly put a stop to.

A HONGKONG HYDRO.

The idea has been suggested to us that Hongkong needs something in the nature of a Nursing Home, or hydro, as distinct from the ordinary type of hospital of which there are several in the Colony. The person making the suggestion says that residents here often feel themselves, especially in the summer months, run down, but still not ill enough to go to hospital, an institution which, in the best of circumstances, has not much attraction for most of us. But if there were a well-appointed Rest Establishment, something on the lines of a modified hydro, situated say at Dumbell Island or perhaps somewhere on the hills; residents who feel a trifle "washed out" might be attracted to it for a few weeks and find it a real pick-me-up. Well, there is no doubt something to be said for the suggestion, and as the Colony develops it might well be found worth while. Hongkong's hospitals are by no means of means alluring; generally they are made use of as a last resort. At Home, however, the Nursing Home and the hydro fill a very necessary want; why not in Hongkong? Here's a chance for private enterprise.

THE WESTERN STREET ROBBERY.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

We learn that two Chinese believed to have been concerned in the armed robbery at No. 34 Western Street on Sunday last, which resulted in the fatal shooting of a hukong by one of the robbers now under arrest have been arrested. The arrest has also been effected of the woman who went to the premises under the pretext of engaging rooms.

The men were charged this morning, before Mr. G. N. Orme and formally remanded.

DAY BY DAY.

A CHANGE OF MIND IS SOMETIMES AS HYGIENIC AS A CHANGE OF UNDERWEAR.

During last week there were 36 cases of plague notified in Hongkong, of which 30 were fatal.

Mr. C. Bulmer Johnson is returning to Hongkong from Kirkee in the a.s. Dilwara, which is expected on the 9th instant.

Police Reserve orders, issued by Mr. J. W. Franks, D.S.P. (R), state that P. C. 456 Joseland (attached from H. K. D. C.) is permitted to resign from the H.K. P.R. on leaving the Colony.

According to Mrs. Law Sum-chi, of the Y.W.C.A. Social Service Club at Canton, an exhibition of babies is now being planned and, it will be held under the auspices of the Club.

For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday, there were notified 11 cases of plague (six fatal) and one non-fatal occurrence each of enteric and cerebro-spinal meningitis. All the sufferers were Chinese.

About ten days ago a Chinese was banished for 10 years by the Police. He returned yesterday and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning.

"Fairplay."—You have not fulfilled the rule which requires an anonymous correspondent to forward his name and address. Hence your letter does not appear.

A game of *fantan* held in the street at West Point ended in one of the players being arrested by the Police. This pastime, so the arrested man put it, cost him \$3 in Mr. G. N. Orme's Court this morning.

Over ten men have been arrested in connection with the recent armed robberies in the Colony. After they have been identified they will be produced before the Magistrates to be formally charged.

Acting upon strong medical advice the Bishop of Victoria Hongkong (Dr. Lander) sailed yesterday by the Suwa Maru for Canada. He hopes to return to the Colony at the beginning of October. During his absence the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett will act as his commissary. The Rev. A. D. Stewart, of St. Paul's College, will attend to all the Bishop's correspondence.

Commendatore Volpicelli, who has been Italian Consul-General for Hongkong, South China and Macao during the last twenty years, was recently transferred to the Foreign Office in Rome. He is succeeded by Cavaliere E. Elies, LL.D. who has already assumed charge of the Consulate-General and will reside in Hongkong. The office of the Royal Italian Consulate-General is at the Hotel Mansions (opposite Post Office), Pedder street, 4th floor.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with harbouring a 17-year-old girl without permission from her parents. It appears that the girl one night went out from the house where she lived with her parents, and met the defendant on Shanghai Street, where she had been living with him until yesterday, when the Police located her and arrested the defendant. The defendant pleaded guilty and was remanded till Saturday on the application of Mr. D. J. Lewis.

THE DAYLIGHT SHOOTING OF A CHINESE LUKONG ON SUNDAY BY AN ARMED ROBBER HAS BROUGHT HOME TO US THAT A POLICEMAN'S LIFE IS AN UNENVIABLE ONE.

There appear to be many revolvers knocking about the Colony in the hands of the Chinese, and the task of tracking these gun-runners is colossal. On the Police Force falls a responsibility which is different in kind from that of any other service, and from the superior and junior officers of the Police, the actions are demanded of a character different from any other service. There is no service in which a relaxation of morals or efficiency, sooner shows actual and even disastrous results. Setting aside normal preventive work, if disturbances occur, our first line of defence is the Police. It

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

[BY "AJAX."]

Nothing very much has taken place, during last week, in this Island of Fragrant Streams. The exodus Home is now in full swing, boatloads of our citizens leaving us for Eighty by every Homeward-bound boat. Hundreds are expecting to go Home, but not until substitutes can be secured. Competent labour, it will be found, (although the war is practically over) will not be an easy thing to secure. There is a plethora of jobs going at present in the Mother Country, and the chances are that very few job-seekers will be attracted to China—especially Hongkong, which has acquired an unenviable reputation in distant lands as being an horribly expensive place to live in. Probably, when the Government scheme to develop the Colony by opening up new building sites, and constructing tramway lines in Kowloon become practical politics, then would it be safe to advertise Hongkong as a land flowing with milk and honey.

Any new-comer to this Colony cannot but be shocked at the high transportation charges. Each trip to the Peak and back costs a passenger 60 cents, a trip to Kowloon on a Star ferry 30 cents and 10 cents for a ride on a train—and this in a populous place like Hongkong. In all conscience it cannot be claimed that either of these services, by reason of the charges, is run solely for the public benefit. This state of affairs cannot continue indefinitely. However, this is true: the Hongkong Government has grasped the large facts of the use and misuse of public utilities. To-day Hongkong is trying to grapple with her share of worries and from all present indications she is likely to make fair progress towards an ultimate settlement. Comparatively speaking, the industrial and social problems of the Colony are small, but to people they assume, and quite naturally so, very large proportions. The true duty of utility companies of this Colony is to see that both the public and the corporations get a square deal. The function of Government, as its name implies, should be to govern and properly regulate the activities of enterprises which are licensed by State authority to use the public highways or property. Public ownership is essentially a socialist propaganda. The world to-day is having an example of its operation in Russia under the name of Bolshevism. I admit that private capital and personal genius, which have built up successful businesses, often with great risk of failure, and loss of money invested, are entitled to fair returns for the enterprise. The return would be just as fair if, for instance, five cents per trip were charged, thus enabling 4,000 persons per day to travel on the tramways or the ferry, than if 15 cents were levied and 1,000 persons travelled. As Public Service Commissions can require that the revenue of utilities shall be limited to a figure which will give only a certain fixed return on investment, every user would benefit from efficient and economic management in the lowering of rates. A fuller appreciation of the duties of public utility companies to the general public will ensure a better and cheaper service to the public and serve as a solution of the vexed question of public utility administration.

Cato once said: "I would much rather that posterity should enquire why no statues were erected to me than why they were." Sir Henry May's long and honourable career in the public service of the Colony is about to be marked by a public memorial, which is to take the form of a statue in some prominent position in the Colony. This would be an appropriate tribute to the memory of one who has spent most of his life in this distant outpost of the Empire. A public memorial like a statue is a reflection of virtue. In this respect Sir Henry May is more fortunate than some of his predecessors. Sir Mathew Nathan's excellent administration of the Colony was not marked by the erection of a statue to him. It may be that the community of Hongkong of Sir Mathew Nathan's time was not imbued with that sense of duty to an efficient departed Governor as we are to-day. But this remark is only in passing. Whatever site is eventually decided on for the location of the statue, I hope that the statue of Sir Henry May will be a fine specimen of the sculptor's art. The setting as well must be such that it will display the beauty of the work. It should be erected in a suitable place with due regard to the surroundings. The vicinity of a tall public building should not be one of these places.

It cannot certainly be said that Sir Henry May was an ideal Governor, and I am sure he does not lay claim to such an honour, but although he was not extremely popular in Hongkong no one who studied his actions could fail to have been struck by his singleness of purpose, a high sense of civic duty, a dauntless spirit, a consciousness of his dignity, his determination to always maintain his dignity in public and in his intercourse with the citizens of this Isle, and an absolute disregard for the feelings of others. With Horace, Sir Henry May can say: "I have completed a monument more lasting than brass and more sublime than the regal elevation of the pyramids, which neither the washing shower, the unavailing north wind nor an innumerable succession of years and the flight of seasons shall be able to demolish."

The daylight shooting of a Chinese lukong on Sunday by an armed robber has brought home to us that a policeman's life is an unenviable one. There appear to be many revolvers knocking about the Colony in the hands of the Chinese, and the task of tracking these gun-runners is colossal. On the Police Force falls a responsibility which is different in kind from that of any other service, and from the superior and junior officers of the Police, the actions are demanded of a character different from any other service. There is no service in which a relaxation of morals or efficiency, sooner shows actual and even disastrous results. Setting aside normal preventive work, if disturbances occur, our first line of defence is the Police. It

THE S. S. ARCHER.

SHORTLY DUE HERE.

A new arrival in the Harbour shortly will be the "Archer," a sister-ship of the Eclipse, operated by the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. The Archer is a newly-built ship, having been constructed during the war in the Bethlehem shipbuilding yards to the order of the Cunard Co. She was requisitioned by the U. S. Shipping Board who will use her to transport troops between Vladivostok and San Francisco.

The Pacific Mail S.S. Co., who are operating the vessel, have received advice that the Archer may be expected at any moment from Manila, where, we understand, she is being fitted up as a transport. Her gross tonnage is in the neighbourhood of 7,883 tons, and her net, 5,056 tons. The following are her dimensions:—Length, 440 ft.; width, 56 ft. She is installed with turbine engines, and her speed is 10 knots per hour.

is the employment of British officers which has contributed so largely to the improvement in the Police Force.

The Police Service is one of the security services of the Government and on it the peace, and welfare of the Colony directly depend. It is the agency which is directly responsible for the maintenance of law and order, without which there cannot be either prosperity or advancement. Law and order is not the sole criterion of good government but no Government is a good Government that fails in this respect, and no one can deny that the Hongkong Government has adequately performed, with a depleted force, this duty. When the men who went West in answer to the clarion call for the safety of the world, return to the Colony, the Hon. Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe should be able to work wonders. It must not be forgotten that a poorly paid police is the worst form of economy. It is essential, not only in the lower grades but also in the higher ones, that the members of the Force should have a wage on which they can live decently and which will place them above any possible danger of temptation.

Cato once said: "I would much rather that posterity should enquire why no statues were erected to me than why they were." Sir Henry May's long and honourable career in the public service of the Colony is about to be marked by a public memorial, which is to take the form of a statue in some prominent position in the Colony. This would be an appropriate tribute to the memory of one who has spent most of his life in this distant outpost of the Empire. A public memorial like a statue is a reflection of virtue. In this respect Sir Henry May is more fortunate than some of his predecessors. Sir Mathew Nathan's excellent administration of the Colony was not marked by the erection of a statue to him. It may be that the community of Hongkong of Sir Mathew Nathan's time was not imbued with that sense of duty to an efficient departed Governor as we are to-day. But this remark is only in passing. Whatever site is eventually decided on for the location of the statue, I hope that the statue of Sir Henry May will be a fine specimen of the sculptor's art. The setting as well must be such that it will display the beauty of the work. It should be erected in a suitable place with due regard to the surroundings. The vicinity of a tall public building should not be one of these places.

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TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mrs. Amy Woodford-Finden, whose sudden death recently occurred, was with Miss Lillie, a sister-ship of the Eclipse, operated by the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. The Archer is a newly-built ship, having been constructed during the war in the Bethlehem shipbuilding yards to the order of the Cunard Co. She was requisitioned by the U. S. Shipping Board who will use her to transport troops between Vladivostok and San Francisco.

It is a dull task to dispel the gayer flights of romantic fancy, says the *Daily News*, and the vision of squadrons of aerial policemen chasing an aerial smuggler through the empyrean (it seems the correct term in this setting) has its attractions. It should draw very well as a cinema play, if the authorities will only allow the rehearsal on an adequate scale. But this is unfortunately, rather doubtful, and no happy photographer is ever likely to be blessed with a sight of such a pursuit in real life, so to speak. It is fairly clear, to descend to facts that the policing of the air will be done in the main on the ground. Even an air smuggler must land somewhere; indeed, he must be very careful where and how he lands if he wishes to remain alive. If he has not given the proper signals by day, or shown the proper lights by night, the air police, warned by wireless, will have kept their eyes on him and be waiting for him. If he has, he will have to show his registration-card and answer all sorts of questions, very inconvenient to a smuggler. Romance, in short, misconceives the problem. It is not to make smuggling impossible. That cannot be done. It is to make it too troublesome, too costly and too risky to be worth while.

I suppose Miss Lavender Lee, the Yorkshire girl who has been picked out of 8,000 competitors to be turned into a "star" by a British company, may consider her fortune as good as made, says a writer in a Home paper. Of course, she will have to display other qualifications, but I believe the experts are agreed that it is the smile which does it. They all have it—even the men. Mr. Douglas Fairbanks makes a point of it; so does Mr. Charles Chaplin (quite apart from his low comedy grin); so does Mr. Hart, though his speciality is stern, stony, pathos; and I am told that the critics are enthusiastic about the smile of a new comedian, Mr. Taylor Holmes. I hear that Mr. Chaplin, by the by, has a new "make-up," in which the baggy trousers and the toothbrush moustache play no part; but I shall be surprised if the smile doesn't.

Macaulay was a hard hitter, but there is life in our literary critics yet. Read this.

"As a pointed illustration of unadulterated idiocy it deserves a high place."

Many have suffered incarceration there [in Bedlam] for far less offences than in the writing and illustrating of this book. The only merit it has, is, that it has given employment in the printing and paper trades that will have benefited someone.

The journal in which these gems find a place is the *Brewer's Gazette*. From the same inspiring source is unearthed a surprising piece of war news, which few could have even suspected. "The publican has been the salvation of the country during the war," said Mr. W. H. Farr, Llandudno, at a meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association at Bangor. "Were it not for the sportsmanlike manner in which the publican tolerated all that he was subjected to during the past twelve months the unrest in the country would have become moribund. Licensed victuallers had encouraged the win-the-war spirit." The least the Government can do under the circumstances is to make them all O.B.E.s.

MISS CHAMBERLAIN'S WILL. Miss Beatrice Mary Chamberlain, aged 56, of 2, Norton Crescent, B.W., eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has left a will, of which £20,000 is the residue.

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TOWN.

THE HONGKONG HAWKERS.

AN ARMY OF 12,000.

In the course of an article on hawkers' licences, the *Wah Tat* Yat Po, a local vernacular journal, states that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce have received a complaint regarding the limiting of these licences, as numerous thefts have been committed by hawkers, thus making it difficult for the Police to discriminate between legitimate hawkers and professional thieves under the semblance of hawkers. Twelve thousand hawkers' licences have so far been issued. The vernacular paper argues thus: "Supposing 10 per cent. of this number are committing thefts under the pretence of hawking, we will then have 1,200 thieves. And again, supposing 10 per cent. of the thieves must get their living by stealing, then every day we must have 120 cases of robbery by hawkers. Have we such a number of cases?" The article goes on to state that hawkers take to thieving through sheer poverty. Here is a gem of doubtful brilliance: "If thieves are found among hawkers while they have a chance of carrying on their legitimate trade, what will be the consequence when once they are thrown out of employment? We dare not say that the course taken by the authorities in limiting the issue of licences is not proper, but arrangements should be made to meet the immediate consequence. Otherwise, hawkers, when once they cease to be hawkers, will be loafers."

The paper states that it is impossible for the Police to discriminate between those who are thieves and those who wish to earn a livelihood by legitimate hawking. As the number of hawkers' licences have been reduced from 12,000 to 8,000, it is submitted that those who are now receiving their licences are not totally law-abiding, while those who have failed to secure these passports are not altogether suspicious. The following excerpts are taken from the article in question: "Those who have previously committed offences and now wish to earn a living in a lawful way will find that a change of life is an impossibility. The consequences of this can be well imagined. It is also stated that the proportion of hawkers to the whole population in this Colony is on the average of 1 to 50. This is quite true. But as the Chinese finds it hard to earn a livelihood, and when we consider that only sheer want compels them to become hawkers it will be found that the proportion is a reasonable one. It has been suggested to us that the Government should not pursue a strict policy, as the more the hawkers the more prosperous the place will be. Hongkong ought to be congratulated on having 12,000 hawkers."

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce have been unable to solve the question.

LOCAL WEDDING.

GONELLO-MURRAY.

An interesting wedding was solemnised this morning at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception by Bishop Pozzoni when Mr. Ugo Gonello, of Messrs. Broadard and Moppin, was married to Miss Grace Murray. The bride was tastefully attired and her two sisters acted as bridesmaids. Mr. J. P. Brage fulfilled the function of best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where the health of the bride and bridegroom was toasted, the happy pair eventually leaving for Macao. The presents were numerous and suitable.

"DAMAGED GOODS."

LAST NIGHT'S PLAY.

Inquisitiveness and curiosity were no doubt greatly responsible for the crowded audience at the Theatre Royal last night, when the Howitt-Phillips Company staged Brieux's much-discussed play, "Damaged Goods." But if there were present any who only expected a serious social problem to be dealt with by innuendo and suggestion, they got more than they expected. On the other hand, there was nothing whatever in the play to which objection could be taken: it was a plain, outspoken dissertation, without any bandying of words, revealing the insidious dangers of a disease about which there is far too little plain speaking, because of a prudishness which refuses to look facts squarely in the face. Why it was ever censored, except it be by reason of the widespread prevalence of this "hush" spirit, we have not the faintest idea. It is a play which ought to do more practical good than many a sermon from the pulpit, and one that should be seen by young men and women as well as adults. It aims at current hypocrisy regarding the physical facts of life and at marriages which are lightly entered into without enquiry into the antecedents or physical condition of the parties: above all, it shows up the horrors of a thing which is sapping the life-blood of many nations.

The Howitt-Phillips Company certainly handled the play with great effect. The chief roles were allotted to Mr. Charles Howitt (the Doctor), who gave a fine interpretation of the part; and Mr. H. B. Waring (the Patient), who could scarcely have been better in the character. The acting of these two was the outstanding feature of the production. The other parts were subsidiary, but a word must be said of the clever work both of Miss Godart and Miss Maude Edwards, the latter especially. In consequence of the great demand for seats, which could not be met, the play is being repeated to-morrow, in place of "A Pair of Silk Stockings."

LOCAL STEAMER ASHORE.

O. S. K. BOAT'S MISHAP.

The O. S. K. s.s. Joshin Maru went ashore at 3 a.m. on the morning of April 29 on the Cape of Good Hope, just outside Swatow. There was a dense fog at the time, with a stiff wind, and it is to this cause the accident is attributed.

The vessel is holed in the fore peak but is not considered to be seriously damaged and very little of the cargo has suffered damage from sea water.

There were 200 Chinese passengers on board, all of whom have been safely landed at Swatow. The Taikoo salvage vessel is an attendance and it is expected that the Joshin Maru will be floated to-day when she will be brought to Hongkong for repairs at the Taikoo Dockyard.

DISCREDITED GODS.

Preaching recently at the Regent's Park Chapel, the Rev. F. C. Spurr said the German god, the sentimental god, the ecclesiastical god, the credal god, and the conventional god were all gone, and to-day there "only remained the living God. The God men wanted to-day was the God preached by Browning, Frederic Harrison, J. L. Garvin, of the *Observer* and A. G. Gardiner of the *Daily News* the two last of whom were the only real prophets in the world of journalism to-day."

OLD CHINA HAND.

RETIREMENT OF MR.
A. MCINTYRE.

With the retirement of Mr. A. McIntyre, chief engineer of the Douglas s.s. Haitan, the China Coast Mercantile Marine loses one of its oldest members and although his brother officers will congratulate him on gaining his well-earned retirement he will be greatly missed by his associates.

Mr. McIntyre arrived in the Colony in 1869, thus having spent 50 years in the East. He came out to join Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Company's fleet, Mr. W. Keswick then being *taipan* of the firm. In 1870, Mr. McIntyre transferred to Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik and Company (of which firm Mr. Heaton was at that time *taipan*) and has remained with that firm ever since, a period of 49 years, which must come very near a record for service in one firm.

Mr. McIntyre tells some interesting anecdotes of his experiences of the old days. During his service in the East he has sailed on Indian, Java, Japanese, Philippine and China Coast runs. Referring to the typhoon in 1874, which was one of the biggest experienced up to that time, Mr. McIntyre said he was serving on the s.s. Hai Leung, a small steamer of about 280 tons. The vessel rode out the typhoon off Kelleet Island and in the morning the terrible shipping losses were disclosed including also the loss of a large number of lives with several Europeans. There were at the time a number of British sailing vessels in the Harbour and the wreckage of the vessels was strewn along the water front from the Sailors' Home to North Point. One big American steamer went ashore at Aberdeen but was eventually got off after being stranded for a considerable time. At one time during his experience Mr. McIntyre was shipwrecked on Lamook Island, in 1879, on St. Patrick's Day. The vessel was an American built steamer called the Yesso which finally became a total wreck. The crew were twelve hours on the island in bitterly cold weather and scantily clad, before they were rescued by the Canadian Pacific steamer Gaelic. Mr. McIntyre was in Japan in 1870, just after the war between the North and the South, which was also the year in which the first railway in Japan was opened, which ran between Yokohama and Kobe.

Naturally, during his long residence in these parts of the world Mr. McIntyre has seen a lot of changes in Hongkong due to reclamation work which has been carried out from time to time also the development of Kowloon and the building of the docks. He remembers Hongkong when the water front existed where now stands the Hongkong Hotel and there was a beach in front of the Sailors' Home. There were very few amusements in Hongkong in those days, says Mr. McIntyre, a travelling company occasionally visiting the Colony and one or two performances put up by amateurs during the year. The European population was very small and included probably not more than a dozen ladies. The absence of the Society of the gentle sex was so felt that when a lady was seen in the distance the men used to rush up to have a good look at her! In those early days noise was manufactured in the Colony but a concern called the Tudor Ice Company has a storage in the old Ice-House the ice being imported from the American lakes. The first ice manufacturing company in the Colony was run by Messrs. Kayle and Bain, the latter gentleman still being alive and living in Glasgow. Later, the Hongkong Ice Company Ltd., was formed and it took over the former concern and Mr. McIntyre was one of the first shareholders in the new Company.

Severe winters were experienced in those days. Mr. McIntyre remembers on one occasion the China Coast being covered with snow down to the water's edge, down as far as Turnabout which is about 300 miles north of Hongkong. That only happens about once in forty years, according to the Chinese. There was a heavy frost in Hongkong that year, which caused a deal of excitement.

Mr. McIntyre was born at Bridge End, Dumfriesshire, in 1846 therefore being 73 years of age. He is one of the oldest members of the local Engineers' and of St. Andrew's Societies. On being asked whether he intended staying home for good (he leaves on the *Empress of Russia*) he said he did not know,

but he might come back if he found the Old Country too cold for him.

To-night, at the Engineers' Institute, Major McDonald and Mr. McIntyre will be honoured by the members.

NOTICE.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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MUSICAL COMEDY CO. COMING.

When a theatrical manager organises a successful musical comedy show, he must keep four important objects in view, namely good plays, capable players, a charming and experienced chorus, correct and beautiful scenery and costumes. Mr. W. R. Banvard, who is presenting his American Musical Comedy Co. to Hongkong, opening on Saturday, May 10 for a short engagement, has showed real intuition and showmanship with his troupe and from all reports Banvard's Company is the best of its kind that has ever ventured into our territory. His plays are all the latest American musical comedy hits and include, "Hello Hawaii," "Oh, Papa," "Step Lively," "Off to the Front" and others. Each of the above successes are brimful of comedy, latest jazz song hits, and sensational up-to-date dances. In securing his players, Mr. Banvard, who is an English theatrical manager of repute, after a thorough tour of the United States, filled his cast, securing Willis G. West, his comedian from the Casino, Chicago; Wm. Horley, the Hippodrome, San Francisco; Myrtle Mingwall, from "The Up in the Air Co." in Philadelphia; Hazel Boyd, the little live wire from the Century Theatre, New York; Robt. Ryles, the New York Wintergarden; Pearl Jardine, from the Casino Theatre, San Francisco; Ruby Franklin, from the Orpheum, Seattle; and Roy Haig, the Pantages Theatre, Los Angeles. Each member is an artist of long experience and collectively make up a very strong, talented organisation. The American beauty chorus is a bevy of eight bewitching young girls, each one selected individually for her personal charm and talent and when daintily gowned in the most novel costumes make a delightful background for the eye. The scenery is got up with careful attention to detail and art, and, lastly, the gowns and costumes are the handiwork of Madam Kooler, one of New York's greatest modistes in novel stage wear. An organisation of this kind is sure to please our most exacting critics.

but he might come back if he found the Old Country too cold for him.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

FORTHCOMING ILLUMINATIONS.

Sir,—As the celebrations for the conclusion of peace are drawing near, and as it was suggested that they should be on a very grand scale I would suggest to the Committee that a prize be offered for the best and most artistically illuminated building in the Colony. This would be a good inducement for the people to do their utmost to present Hongkong a brilliant show. If three prizes could be allotted, it would be better still, and competition would no doubt be very keen. All depends on artistic taste to bring up a splendid show. I hope the Celebration Committee will accept my suggestion. Yours, etc.

ART & TASTE.
Hongkong, May 5, 1919.

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 3rd March, 1919:—

	Receipts	Aggregate Receipts for 18 weeks
This Year...	\$15,052	\$254,929
Last Year...	12,370	242,049
Increase...	2,682	12,880
Decrease...		

"MY FROST AND MY TUMMY."

"My frost and my tummy do like these funny little medicines," said a small Cheshire boy of 3 to his mother, and the "funny little medicines," he spoke of were Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy.

These Tablets are popular with children because they are pleasant in taste and take the place of Castor Oil and all other nauseating, gripping laxatives. They are equally harmless and helpful to the babe of 8 hours as to the child of 8 years and more. Sickly babies—little ones who are troubled with their stomachs and bowels, whose teething is painful, digestion bad, who have worms, are feverish, or cannot sleep well—may be made healthy and happy by Baby's Own Tablets. Obtainable from chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Bechen Road, Shanghai.

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"ANDES MARU" Monday, 2nd June.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 11th May.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HAWAII MARU" 25th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'PORE.
"KASADO MARU" Friday, 9th May.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
"SHISEN MARU" Thursday, 8th May.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCELAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.
"NANKIN MARU" 10th June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEP. LUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"AFRICA MARU" 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"DAIOKU MARU" Wednesday, 7th May.
KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
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"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 11th May.
JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE, YAKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"NANKIN MARU" Tuesday, 6th May.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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Y. K. K.

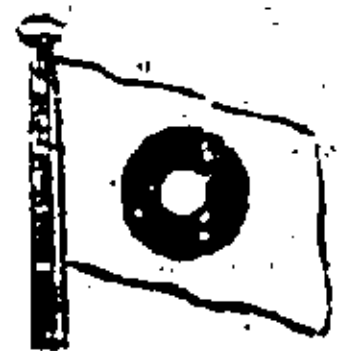
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ASOSAN MARU.
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REGULAR SERVICE FOR
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and/or
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Top Floor, King's Building.

KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

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Branches and Representatives:—
TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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For further particulars apply to—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS.

BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "WINDBER"

SAILS FOR
SAN FRANCISCO—MAY 10th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

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Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Marlborough.

SHIPPING.

THE DOLLAR S. S. LINE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMERS SAILING DATE.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... about May, 7th.
"BESSIE DOLLAR" ... about June, 24th

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.

GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING
THIRD FLOOR.TEL. 795.
792.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Consignees per Co.'s Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 1st May.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 21st May, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1919.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"CELTIC PRINCE"

Having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports, and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 7th inst. at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Agents.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1919.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA OCHI, MITSUBISHI, KISHIDAKE,
YOSHINOYAMA, OCHI, KAMAZUTA, SATO,
KANADA, SHINKEI, KAMATANI, SIBAI
and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KATSUO, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAPEI, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—

Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"

Canton, Haiphong:—"IWASAKISAI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to—
S. SAYEKI, Manager,
No. 11, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoir on April 1, 1919.
CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	228.	229.
Typam -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	3ft. cin. Be'ow overflow
Typam -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow
Typam -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow
Typam Inter- mediate -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	Level with overflow
Typam Pak -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow
Wong, spi- ling -----	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow	5ft. cin. Be'ow overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

System	84.38	78.12
System 1: rwnab	56	154.69
System Intermedia's	9.54	30
System 2: 100	59-50	105.00
Wong and Chang	95	100.00
Poland's	4.98	1.75
		10.25

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of March.

Estimated population	272,000	274,000	
Consumption per head per day...	20.4	21.6	22.000
Constant supply is all districts during Mar. of both 1918 and 1919.			

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of April.

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.	
Keweenaw Gen- eral Reserve	174.86
	244.20

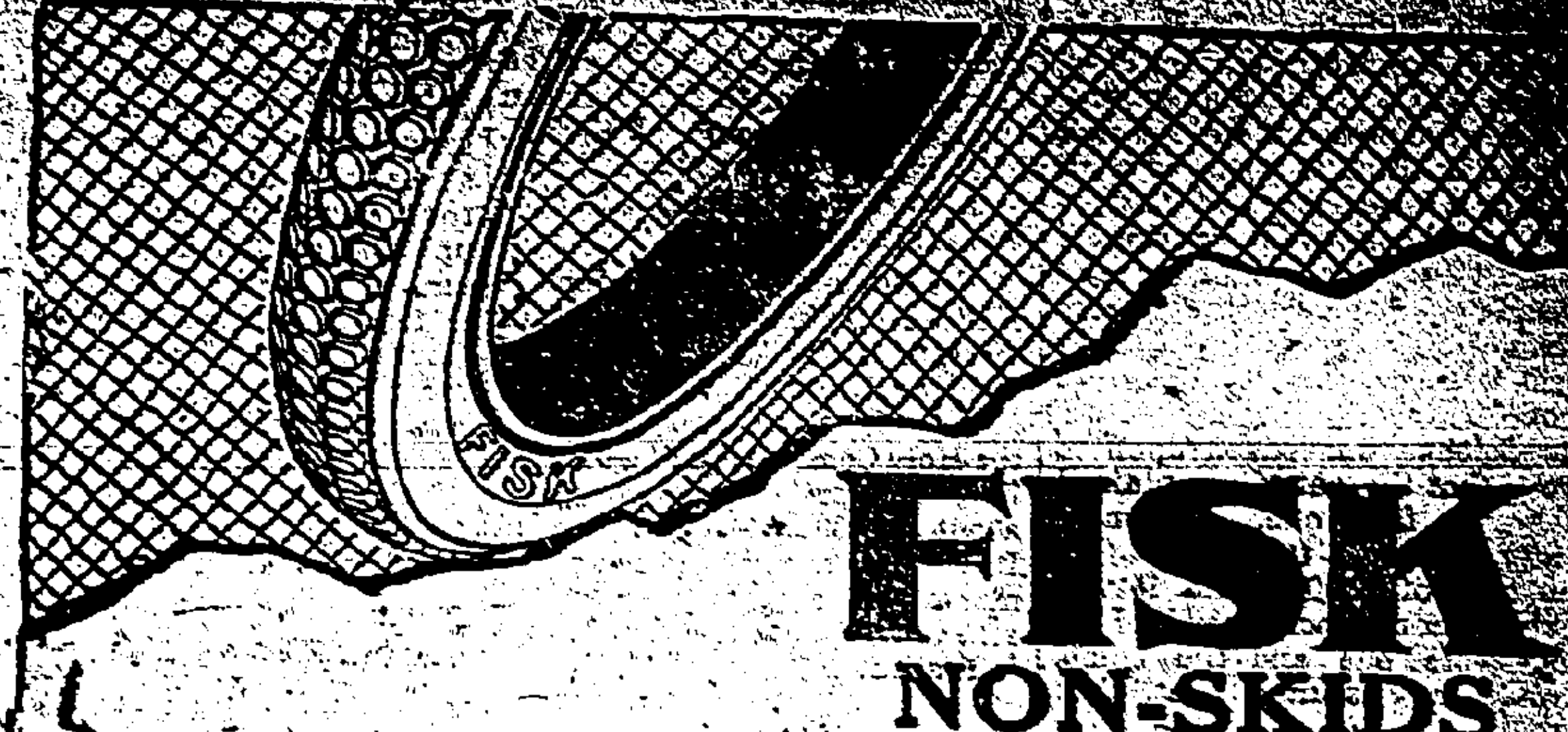
Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

System	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
System 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June.

System	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
System 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NOTICES.

FISK
NON-SKIDS

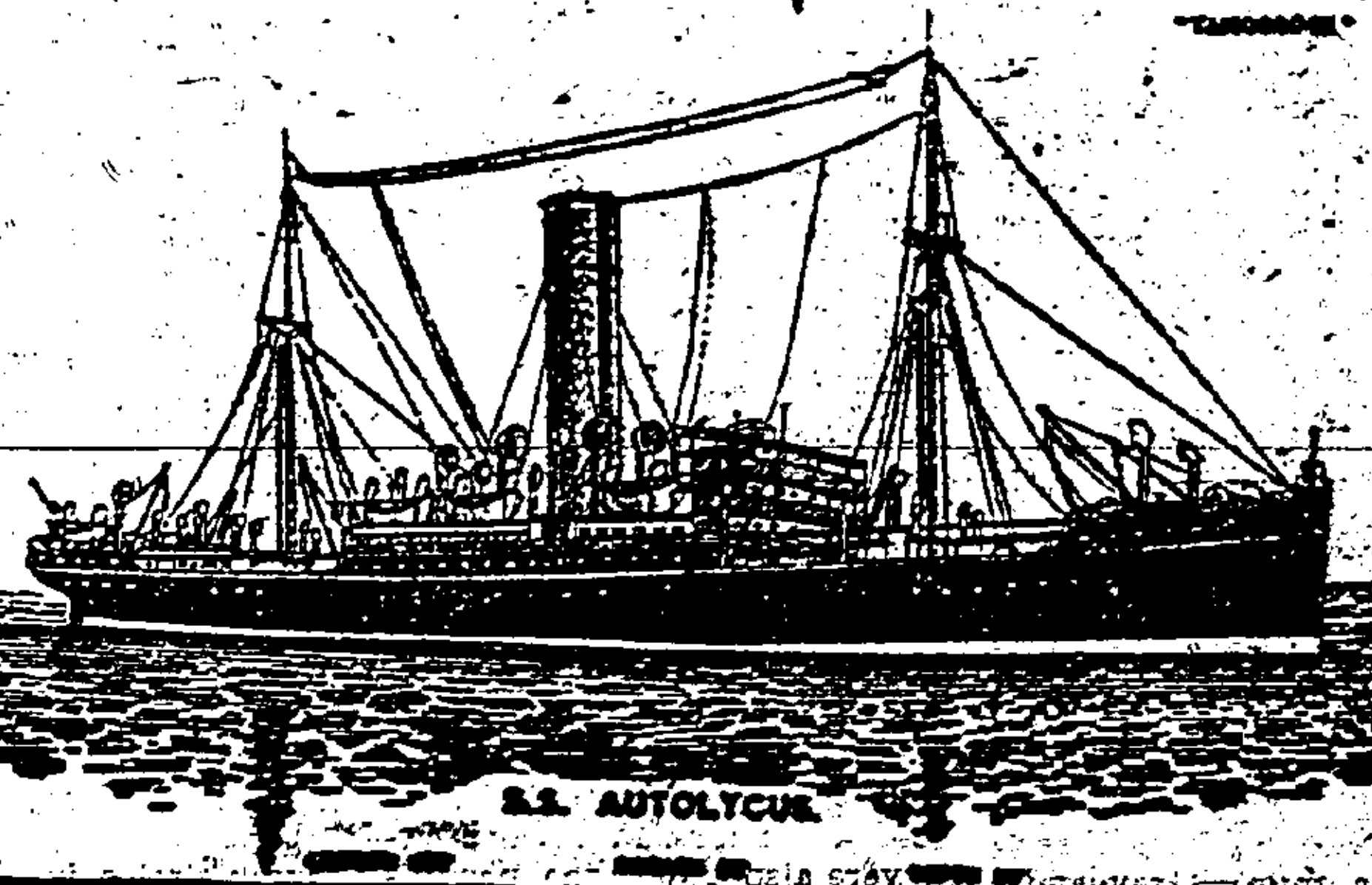
FOR PRICES

AND PARTICULARS

Apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS

Destination	Vessel Name	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
Japan Ports	Nanking M.	O. S. K.	6, May
Swatow and Bangkok	B. & S.	B. & S.	6, May
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	6, May
Shanghai via Swatow	J. M. Co.	J. M. Co.	7, May
Shanghai	Lopsang	J. M. Co.	7, May
Straits and Calcutta	Pooshing	J. M. Co.	7, May
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	7, May
Swatow and Singapore	Kanchow	B. & S.	7, May
Haiphong	Daikoku M.	O. S. K.	7, May
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	7, May
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	8, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	9, May
Manila	Wosong	J. M. Co.	9, May
Genoa	Kasado M.	O. S. K.	9, May
Shanghai	Chiphing	J. M. Co.	10, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	P. & O.	P. & O.	11, May
Swatow via Swatow and Amoy	Wangsoe	B. & S.	11, May
Swatow and Bangkok	Amakusa M.	O. S. K.	11, May
Shanghai	Chinhua	B. & S.	12, May
Straits and Calcutta	Teon	B. & S.	12, May
Shanghai	Yatsing	J. M. Co.	12, May
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Choyang	J. M. Co.	12, May
Shanghai	Taming	B. & S.	14, May
Shanghai	Suoning	B. & S.	15, May
Manila	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	16, May
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	16, May
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Chenah	B. & S.	16, May
Shanghai	Yihoda	J. M. Co.	16, May
Shanghai	Tsishan	J. M. Co.	16, May
Shanghai	Kimikata	J. M. Co.	16, May

CONSIGNEES.

SWAYNE & FOTT, INC.
NOTIC. TO CONSIGNEES.From SAN FRANCISCO,
JAPAN AND HANGHAI

THE Steamship

"ELDORADO"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th May 1919 at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

J. H. B. MAHONEY,
General Agent.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE ALLEGED
FALSIFYING CASE.

In the Supreme Court, this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, K.C., Chief Justice, the case for the prosecution in which Fung Pak Lun is charged with making a false entry and falsifying a book was continued.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, for the prisoner, submitted that there was no case to go to the jury. It was necessary for the Crown to prove a *prima facie* case before the defence was called upon to prove that the entry complained of was a false one. The entry stated "Paid to Law Cha the sum of \$2,008," and it was stated that Rocha and Law Cha were one and the same. Even if they assumed that, that did not carry the prosecution far enough, because Mr. Rocha very fairly stated that they were the buyers and commissions are made to the brokers by the selling, so that any commissions that were paid would not be paid to Rocha and Company. That was the sole evidence that the prosecution had brought that the entry was a false one. The prosecution had not called brokers to say no commissions were paid. He submitted there was no case to answer.

His Lordship held that there was evidence of a false entry but it was for the jury to say whether they believed the story of the prosecution.

Mr. Alabaster then addressed the jury, pointing out that it was the duty of the prosecution to prove its case right up to the hilt. If there was any doubt, it was the jury's duty to give the prisoner the benefit of it.

At the conclusion of defending Counsel's opening address to the jury, Mr. Eldon Potter referred to other instances in which the accused is alleged to have committed offences.

Mr. Alabaster objected, stating that the accused had been charged on one point only and no other charge should be brought.

Mr. Eldon Potter held that since certain suggestions had been thrown out against his clients he had the right to proceed with other charges, and quoted precedent.

Mr. Alabaster further objected, stating that if plaintiff's Counsel insisted upon taking that course he would demand the case to be reheard and all the witnesses called again.

After further argument, His Lordship adjourned the hearing until to-morrow.

SHANGHAI RACES.

THE FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

The Shanghai Race meeting opened yesterday, and by courtesy of the Hongkong Club we are able to give the following results:

The Paper Hunters' Cup. Three quarters of a mile—Greysand, (Mr. Springfield), 1; Chop dollar, (Mr. Burkill), 2; Liberty Bond, (Mr. Knoll), 3; Time 1 min. 29 3/5 secs.

The Criterion Stakes. One mile—Triumph, (Mr. Ezra), 1; Portobello, (Mr. Burkill), 2; Sir Lamerock, (Mr. Vida), 3; Time 2 min. 2 3/5 secs.

The Griffins' Plate. 3/4 mile—The Heron (Mr. Hill), 1; Odin (Mr. Moller), 2; Rest Cure (Mr. Heard), 3; Time 1 min. 30 secs.

The Cathay Cup, 1 1/4 miles—Gladstone (Mr. Burkill), 1; Scala (Mr. Crockam), 2; Rouble (Mr. Vida), 3; Time 3 mins. 14 4/5 secs.

Pou Ma Ting Cup. One mile—Fighting King (Mr. Burkill), 1; The Bulbul (Mr. Hill), 2; Hobson's Choice (Mr. Grayridge), 3; Time 2 mins. 8 2/5 secs.

Hart Legacy Cup. Half mile—Bixchoote (Mr. Vida), 1; Iron Duke (Mr. Ezra), 2; Kowloon (Mr. Springfield), 3; Time 56 4/5 secs.

The Jockey Cup. 1 1/4 miles—Battle-axe (Mr. Law), 1; Big Ben (Mr. Brun), 2; Seadrake (Mr. Bradsorensen), 3; Time 2 mins. 43 4/5 secs.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

HONGKONG REPORT.

The annual report of the Missions to Seamen, Hongkong, shows a balance in hand on the General Fund of \$5,779.50 and on the Institute Account of \$306.76. The figures for the preceding year were respectively \$2,471.87 and \$122.94.

The summary of work done in 1914 is—162 visits to ships; 59 visits to Sailors' Homes, etc.; 36 visits to Hospitals; 100 services in Church; 61 administrations of the Holy Communion; 4 concerts; 770 men present at concerts; about 14,000 letters written in Institute; about 1,000 books, magazines, etc. put on ships or sent to troops; 12 meetings held in Institute.

AU REVOIR.

MORE HOME-GOERS.

There was considerable excitement in the vicinity of Blake Pier this morning at about ten-thirty, a large number of people assembling there to bid farewell to prominent local personages who are leaving the Colony on furlough, by the Tenyo Maru.

First there was Mr. A. Forbes, of Messrs. Harry Wicking and Company, who is going on a holiday to England. His departure was accompanied by an unusually prolonged firing of crackers from the offices of Harry Wicking and Company.

Next came Mr. R. E. O. Bird, M.A., Headmaster of Ellis Kadorie School, who is also going to England on furlough. He was accompanied to the Tenyo Maru by a large number of the pupils of the School, who were accompanied in six launches, all of which were fully "dressed out" in flags.

In connection with Mr. Bird's departure we understand that an interport cricket contest is likely to be arranged between Hongkong and Singapore in the autumn and it is hoped that Mr. Bird, who is well known as one of our best cricketers, will be back in time to take part.

There also leaves by the Tenyo, Mr. G. G. Wood, another shining light in local sport and also an officer in the H.K.D.C. and Mr. F. J. de Rome, also well known in cricket circles. Both gentlemen are returning to the Colony after their holidays. The latter, we understand, will return a married man.

Mr. C. Klinck, of the Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, who has not been in good health lately, leaves for well-earned rest in San Francisco. Mr. Klinck has been thirty years connected with the Rope Manufacturing Company and it is hoped by the time he returns he will have fully regained his health.

Lieut. and Mrs. F. C. Millington were also among the passengers, and may possibly return East in about a year's time.

Amongst a large number of other passengers were Mrs. J. H. Taggart, Mr. F. Birley Johnson, Mr. F. Joseland and Messrs. Leo, Jan, Mischel and Alex Cherniavsky.

The Kiangsu Cup 1 1/4 miles—Sans Peur (Mr. Hill), 1; Rosewood (Mr. Ezra), 2; Standard Dahlia (Mr. Burkill), 3; Time 3 mins. 43 3/5 secs.

Eclipse Stakes. 1 1/4 miles—Mighty King (Mr. Burkill), 1; The Cornet (Mr. Hill), 2; Black Fox (Mr. Springfield), 3; Time 2 mins. 40 2/5 secs.

The Chihli Cup. 1 1/4 miles—Leofield (Mr. Stewart), 1; Beaconlight (Mr. Seep), 2; Spaghetti (Mr. Schoch), 3; Time 2 mins. 39 3/5 secs.

Hongkong Plate. Seven furlongs—Midas (Mr. Heard), 1; The Hawk (Mr. Hill), 2; Vosburg (Mr. Crockam), 3; Time 1 min. 43 4/5 secs.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OSAKA ZINC MANUFACTORY.

On the 28th ult. the Osaka Zinc Manufactory is going to hold a general meeting of shareholders for the term just closed. In this connection, the *Osaka Mainichi* states that the company has been losing money for the past two terms. For the present term also, the company has to make up for a deficit of ¥781,000, and the forthcoming meeting is for the purpose of discussing future arrangements for running the factory. Foreign exports have been visiting Japan of late in the zinc interest, but their opinion is on the whole unfavourable. It is not believed that the Japanese ore can compete with the foreign, owing to its low grade. Some of the most successful smelting in Japan is done with ore imported from Australia.

JAPANESE EXPORT TO INDIA.

The *Osaka Asahi* has an interesting article on the revival of export to India. It begins by saying that the export of sundries and other goods from Japan has seen a great development owing to the stoppage of exports to Europe through the war. It is particularly noteworthy, says the paper, that Japanese cotton manufactures broke into the Indian market, damping the prosperity of the Manchester goods to the great surprise and indignation of British merchants, which finally led to the discussion of the subject in political circles. But since the proclamation of the armistice, the Indian market has been unsteady and there have been not a few cases when contracts on inquiry or already made have been cancelled, reflecting badly on the Japanese market as a whole.

According to the latest information, however, the Osaka paper proceeds, the export of such goods as glassware and matches has been showing some activity, evidently due to the shortage of stocks in India. The latest telegram clearly indicates the correct value of the above remarks, as it states that all stocks of Japanese matches are exhausted. In regard to Japanese cotton manufactures, which once enjoyed such prosperity as to surprise the British merchants, the *Osaka Asahi* says that the comparatively high price of Japanese goods as compared with British goods is handicapping exports. In the Osaka paper's opinion it will be some time before the European foreign trade, which has been paralysed by the war, can recover its former prosperity. In such circumstances, the paper is optimistic as to the future of Japanese exports to India, now that it is confidently expected that the Japanese cotton manufacture market will come back to its normal condition shortly, when it can very well compete with the British market. What Japanese papers never mention when they discuss this matter is the fact that it is the British policy to allow India to buy wherever the market is favourable for the consumer.

The "alarm and indignation" in British circles, in these circumstances, is only what the Japanese writer thinks there must have been.

FALL OF ROUBLE NOTES.

The general slide of the Rouble at Harbin and the rest of North Manchuria is attributed to the unrestricted issue of rouble notes and also the absence of any bright prospect in the immediate future, says the *Manchuria Daily News* of April 24. There are some people who ascribe this to the retrenchment of the loan advances by the Yokohama Specie Bank, but as a matter of fact the Bank invests chiefly in staple produce and import goods and it seldom obliges a client with an advance on the security of either Russian roubles or the Kirin Provincial notes, much less on trust. Such being the case, it would be decidedly wrong to trace the present sharp fall of the rouble to the retrenchment policy of the Yokohama Specie Bank, which, being a business corporation, may be expected to adopt a retrenching policy whenever the money market condition warrants doing so as the present seems to do.

TO-DAY'S SHARE
QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

Banks.
H.K. & S. Banks b. \$692 1/2

Marine Insurances.

Canton s. \$500
North China b. \$220
Unions n. \$1100
Yangtzes n. \$255
Far Easterns n. \$ 26

Fire Insurances.

China Fires n. \$150
H. K. Fires n. \$330

Shipping.

Douglases n. \$ 85
Steamboats b. \$22 1/2
Indos (Pref.) b. \$ 32
Indos (Def.) n. 153
Shells b. 171-
Ferries b. \$ 35

Refineries.

Sugars n. \$159
Malabons b. \$ 35

Mining.

Kailans n. 50/-
Langkats b. 1. 20
Shanghai Loans b. 2 1/4
Shai Explorations b. 41/-
Raubis b. 40/-
Urals s. 40/-

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.

H.K. Wharves sa. \$97
K. Docks sa. \$154/154 1/2
Shai Docks n. t. 126
N. Engineerings sa. t. 24

Lands, Hotels & Buildings.

Centrals b. \$107
H.K. Hotels sa. \$100
Land Invest. b. \$106 1/2
H. Phreys Est. b. \$ 48
K. Loan Lands b. \$40
L. Reclamations n. \$175
West Points b. \$70

Cotton Mills.

Ewos s. t. 235
Kung Yiks n. t. 32
Lau Kung Mows n. t. 178
Orientals n. t. 91
Shai Cottons n. t. 177
Yangtzepoos n. t. 112 1/2

Miscellaneous.

Green Islands b. \$ 73 1/2
China Borneos b. \$12 1/2
C. L. Borneos b. \$5 old b. 1.05 new
China Providents b. \$ 7 1/2
Dairy Farms n. \$30
H. K. Electrics b. & sa. \$78 1/2
Macao Electrics n. \$33 1/2
Ropes n. \$31 1/2
Trams, Low Level b. \$7 1/2
Trams, Peak, old b. \$8
Trams, Peak, new b. cts. .80
Laundries b. \$ 3 1/2
Steel Foundries n. \$12
U. Waterboats b. \$13 1/2
Watsons b. \$ 6
Wm. Powells b. \$13 1/2
Wiseman's b. \$28

Hongkong, May 6, 1915.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN NOTES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which your

favor to feature appears.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY 13th May,
1915.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Collection of Valuable Chinese Curios.

comprising—
5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue & white vases, bowls, figures, old bronzes from the Kanghi, Kienlung & Tpwkwong periods.

On view from Monday, the 12th inst

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms: Cash.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FR DAY the 9th May,
1915.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

7 Cases Caps
14 Dozens Parasols
1 Case Soodont
125 Cases Bar Soap

Also
A Quantity of Sundry Household Furniture.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

Geo. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Mechanical Engineer, strictly sober, excellent references and holds Board of Trade certificate, seeks employment ashore or coast steamer. Reply to box 158, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED:—A lady of British race for office work in an old established firm in Hongkong. Good salary to a capable woman with knowledge of Bookkeeping. Apply in writing stating qualifications to Box 159 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED AT ONCE.—Competent stenographer and typist (male), reply in handwriting stating experience and salary required. Apply to Box 160 "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED:—For Drapery Store. A Young Lady with or without experience. Apply Box 161, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

JAPANESE AIRPLANES AND SUBMARINES.

A branch of the Kure Naval Arsenal is to be established at Hiro-mura, Kainogun, Hiroshima prefecture. The new establishment will be almost entirely devoted to the construction of aeroplanes, submarines, and their appurtenances. The construction work will commence this month. When completed it is said the works will consist of about 20 buildings, and will be capable of accommodating 12,000 workmen. Operations will be carried on on a scale more extensive than that of the Sasebo Naval Arsenal. The total cost of construction is estimated at ¥12,000,000.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL

CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS, CO.
TWO NIGHTS EXTENSION OF SEASON.
Last three NIGHTS.

TO-NIGHT

THE GREAT EGYPT PLAY

"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE,"

BY WALTER HOWARD.

WEDNESDAY, 7th May, OWING TO THE ENORMOUS DEMAND FOR SEATS REMISE'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL—
"DAMAGED GOODS"
(FOR ADULTS ONLY)

THURSDAY, 8th May, FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
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FROM THE PULPIT.

BACK TO NORMAL.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"Blessed are they that sow beside all waters, that shall send forth the seed of the ox and the ass."—Isaiah 32/20.

In a world wasted by war the very sound of words like these is music. For years the world has been in a state of extreme disturbance. Life has been altogether abnormal, the whole effective manhood of nations having been in active war, and the rest of the population intensely and incessantly occupied with the task of sustaining them in the field, and providing the lavish equipment and apparatus which modern war demands. The world's accumulated wealth has been dissipated at the rate of many millions a day, and there is nothing to show for it at the moment but desolation and want on every hand. Blessed indeed by contrast are the old, everlasting and indispensable occupations of the meadow and the river, the sowing beside all waters and sending forth the seed of the ox and the ass. Life must come back to normal if it is to go on at all. The tumult and the showing die but the day's work abides. Weapons of war perish, but the peasant's plough will never disappear. The lion and the leopard are doomed, but more and more the earth will be inherited by the quiet beasts of the field, man's partners and helpers in the right industries of peace.

My text closes one of those prophetic anticipations which charm our ears every time we hear them. Judgment had been experienced, but peace is now promised, based on righteousness and offering "sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places." Such is the prospect of restoration after the discipline of struggle with Assyria. It closes with our text, but just before it we find the remarkable qualification, which forms Verse 19—"But it shall hail, in the downfall of the forest; and the city shall be utterly laid low." As if before the sky could finally brighten there must be some aftermath of the storm, the kind of echo or secondary effect which seems to attend most convulsions. It would almost seem as if something like this is taking place at this very time. The main fury of the tempest is past, but black clouds still lie a-haft the blue, and one or other of them discharges its shower of cold sharp hail which makes short work of the early buds of the forest. All the more important then, if this be so, that each of us should keep to his appointed work and do it to the best of his power. Sowing beside all waters, some of the crop will escape the storms. We must not spend much time looking for the ideal situation. You and I must do what we can where we are, in the brotherhood of the tremendous common effort for reconstruction and if that is done all round, enough will be forthcoming for all needs. The literal and primary use of the text applies here, for what the world is most short of at the moment is food to eat. There never was a great war yet which did not bring famine and pestilence in its train, and this latest—God grant it be the last—is no exception. Nothing, it is said, can avert the death of some 10,000,000 in Russia alone from starvation. Elsewhere in Europe the case is severe, and in the East dearth is taking its toll. As for pestilence, the more we learn of the ravages of the plague, dangerously misnamed influenza—which is not a name at all but only an expression of our ignorance of what the scourge really is—the more startling it is. From every point of view the same urgent necessity impresses itself, that of repairing the ravages of war direct or indirect by diligence in the arts of peace. The question of the world's harvests offers, of course, the most obvious illustration. If the strong men are withdrawn from the fields to fight, it is impossible that the earth can yield her increase. Also in Russia, one of the world's great granaries, the revolutionary mobs may have possessed themselves of the land, but land is useless if men refuse to cultivate it, and nothing is more certain than that when anarchy comes in at the door, industry flies out by the window. The same class of difficulty appears elsewhere, in milder forms but seriously, as to industry in general.

The ideal of the hour appears to be a minimum of work with a maximum of pay, with little reflection as to how the world's work is to be done at all under such conditions, or where the pay is to come from, or even what is to be purchased with it if useful production is crippled. It seems to be thought that during permanent peace men and women can go on receiving more than they actually earn on any sound economic basis, as was the case in the abnormal and inflated years of war, when the world mobilised its savings and pooled its future credit to cope at any cost with the emergency. Individuals have made fortunes here or there, but the world as a whole is impoverished and debt-laden, and the only possible path to recovery is the old way of productive work. The worst of all possible dislocations which could be left behind by the war would be any serious unsettlement of the general capacity for the common duties and occupations of life. It is said that the current of the time is considerably due to this very cause, and certainly the problem of Europe is in no small part that of the reabsorption into civil life of her disbanded legions. China is suffering from the crudest form of the same complaint—bands of unemployed, undisciplined soldiery who prey on the countryside because they have acquired a distaste for honest work. The same class in the defeated countries of Europe seem more inclined for political agitation than painstaking reconstruction, and the process of demobilisation is thereby retarded in our own citizen army, most of whose members want nothing so much as to get back to the normal course of civil life. But the beginning of strife is indeed, as Solomon said, like the letting out of water, and it is easier to breach the dam than to rebuild it. The league of Nations is being begun in the light of startling lessons on the mischief of diverting human life from its ordinary fruitful activities. The only compensation for the incalculable losses of the war will be that the terror and ruin of it may be so impressed on the mind and conscience of the world that the like of it shall never be repeated. The story of the future will have to be written in a different language from that of the past, for hitherto it has seldom been from tyranny and terror—the noise of them that strive for mastery, and the voice of them that cry for being overcome. Brutality has ruled in human affairs and rendered them unhuman. Did you ever reflect on the degrading of national emblems, drawn as they nearly always have been from beasts and birds of prey? British lion, American eagle—yet we let ourselves look down on the Pawnee chieftain who dons mask and plumes and defies his peers as "Fighting Wolf" or something else of the same order.

In the book of Daniel we find (Chapter 7) a strange vision of the overthrow of the world empires of the past. One after another these rise out of the sea, the first a lion with eagle's wings, then a bear with three ribs held between his cruel teeth, next a winged leopard with four heads, and lastly a monster "terrible and powerful, strong exceedingly," with great iron teeth, which "devoured and brake in pieces, and stamped the residue with its feet." It is all ugly enough, still are we so much better? The lion, the dragon, the eagle, the bear—such are still the emblems of nations bearing the name of Christian, our own among them. Creatures of coarse organisation and small intelligence, remarkable for nothing but primitive cunning and rapacious strength—such are the symbols under which civilised nations like France, Britain, Germany and even modern America, have chosen to assert their place in the commonwealth of mankind. The fact indicates along with many more the essential godlessness of the principles on which national organisations have largely been built up, and we must either change all that now or perish of it. Mutual service is the only alternative to mutual destruction. Into the habitation of dragons must be sent forth the feet of the ox and the ass.

When it is a case of every man for himself the devil is proverbially supposed to take the hindmost, but the proverb is wrong. The devil's first meal is made off the foremost, and the rest fall to him in due order. Too long have we gone on the predatory principle, and the misery of mankind even at this late day is lurid evidence

HANGED IN POLICE CELL.

ENQUIRY AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Before Mr. G. A. Woodcock as Coroner, an enquiry was held at the Magistracy this afternoon into the circumstances attending the death of Cheung Hing, a Chinese male, 24 years of age, who was on April 23 discovered hanging by his neck from the electric light fitting in his cell at Yau-mati Police Station, where he was detained by the Police in connection with a charge of unlawful possession of a quantity of clothing. Suicide was suspected, a rope being improvised by the use of a piece of cloth torn from his blanket.

The following were the jury—Messrs. Spittles, A.R.F. Raven and J. M. d'Almeida.

Dr. Y.K. To, Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on April 23 at 6.30 p.m. The deceased was unconscious and bore the mark of a cord around his neck about half an inch wide. There was also some blood on the mark. The deceased did not recover consciousness in hospital but expired at 9 o'clock on the same evening. A post-mortem examination which witness conducted showed that the deceased was in a healthy state. The cause of death was strangulation and it might have been caused by the torn piece of blanket which was shown to witness. In witness's belief everything possible had been done for the deceased prior to his being brought to the hospital.

The enquiry is proceeding.

that we have been on the wrong track.

Success, for men or nations, has been held to consist in possessing one-self of a larger share than others of the limited common stock. It is so still, and I am fully aware that anything put forward to the contrary is dismissed by most as so much sermonising. Nevertheless, the truth lies the other way, and it seems to be dimly dawning upon the international consciousness at any rate. Success is to be measured not by our takings but our giving, not by man can get hold of from the common stock but by what he can put into it, not by his command of superfluities for himself, his daughters and his wife, but by the extent of his services to the world. There is only one thing worth living for, and that is to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, that or something like it,—to do some useful work in the world, whether work of hand or brain or heart, and add to its real treasure which is not coin but commodities, material, mental or spiritual as the case may be.

Blessed indeed are they who sow beside all waters, do the thing they can where they can and as best they can, adding whatever may be within their power to the fullness of life, be it in blades of grass, in science, or mechanics, in honest trade, in seasonable fun, in serious thinking.

The day of the dragon if not past is passing. Let us look for the peaceful era of the quiet creatures of the stall, which, in another phase of significant symbolism, stood watchful and wondering over Bethlehem's manger at the cradle of the Christ Who yet is coming to His own even in this world where might and right, brutality, kindness, self-assertion and brotherly love, have waged their age-long contest. In that vision of Daniel the dominion of the foul hearts was taken away, and was given instead to "one like unto a son of man," that all nations and peoples and languages should serve him. "His dominion is an everlasting dominion, which shall not pass away and His Kingdom shall not be destroyed." Such is the vision which charms the imagination and calls to the heart of men. It does more than that. It constrains the conscience, and the prospect which constrains the conscience as well as charms the heart is the reality which will duly be unfolded in the years to be.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF L.C.C.

At a meeting of the Moderates recently it was decided to nominate Lord Downham for the chair of the Council and Mr. Andrew T. Taylor for the vice-chair. Mr. G. H. Hume was re-elected leader of the party. Major Percy C. Simmons, Mr. F. R. Anderson, and Lieut.-Col. E. W. Morrison-Bell will continue to act as whips.

CONDUCTRESSES TO GO.

In a few months there will probably be no women bus conductors working in London. The London General Omnibus Co. is unable to accept the protest of the 300 who have already been dismissed. "When the women undertook the work," said an official of the company recently, "they clearly understood that it was of a temporary nature. It is not intended to keep on women if men can be obtained."

SPEECH REGAINED AT CINEMA.

A discharged soldier who had been laughing at a picture shown at a Folkestone cinematograph theatre recently suddenly rose from his seat with his hands above his head and said: "Thank God, I have regained my speech!" He then sank on his knees and repeated his thanks, with tears streaming down his face. His name is C. H. Neakes, and he has been dumb since he was badly wounded over two years ago.

BRITISH CASPIAN "NAVY."

It is disclosed that the British have now some sort of naval force in the Caspian in order to counter the attempts of the Bolsheviks to dominate the situation there. The force to Mesopotamia supplied the personnel which reached the Caspian shores by long and fatiguing marches. A number of small armed steamers were seized and used for patrol purposes. The vessels are manned by Russians, but each has a nucleus of British personnel. The Bolsheviks have a few armed vessels at Astrakhan in the north of the Caspian, and the ice will keep them immobile there for some time to come.

TURNED INTO REBELS.

Replying in the House of Commons recently to Col. Wedgwood, who called attention to the retention in prison of Conscientious Objectors, Mr. Shortt (Home Secretary), in reply, said some members considered that Conscientious Objectors were entitled to better treatment than anybody else. That was not the case, although, as a matter of fact, they were better treated. Great trouble was caused by the conscientious objectors, who set themselves to be as obstructive and undisciplined as possible, notwithstanding the fact that their treatment was as humane as it could possibly be. The proposal that he should send out to prison officials a circular carrying with it the implication that they were not doing what they should do was something he could not possibly do. Mr. J. H. Thomas said the time had arrived when the nation's money ought not to be wasted in keeping conscientious objectors. By the treatment meted out to them the Government were turning many honest Christian men into rebels.

FAMOUS SCHOOL ON FIRE.

A serious fire took place recently at Wellington College. The whole of the east block was destroyed, comprising the "Prince of Orange" and "Marshal Bereford" dormitories, which afford sleeping accommodation for about 200 boys. Under the dormitories are numerous classrooms the whole forming a most imposing structure over 100 yards in length. The roof fell in about an hour after the alarm was first given. The college brigade got to work in a few minutes, and other brigades summoned by phone were Guildford, Camberley and Yorktown, Wokingham, Reading, Aldershot Town, Aldershot Military, and Broadmoor. Fortunately there was an ample supply of water, which enabled the brigades to keep the fire to the east block. So quickly, however, did the flames spread that practically the whole of the contents of the dormitories were destroyed, but some hundreds of pounds worth of furniture was safely removed from the basement. The fusion of an electric wire is thought to have been the cause of the outbreak.

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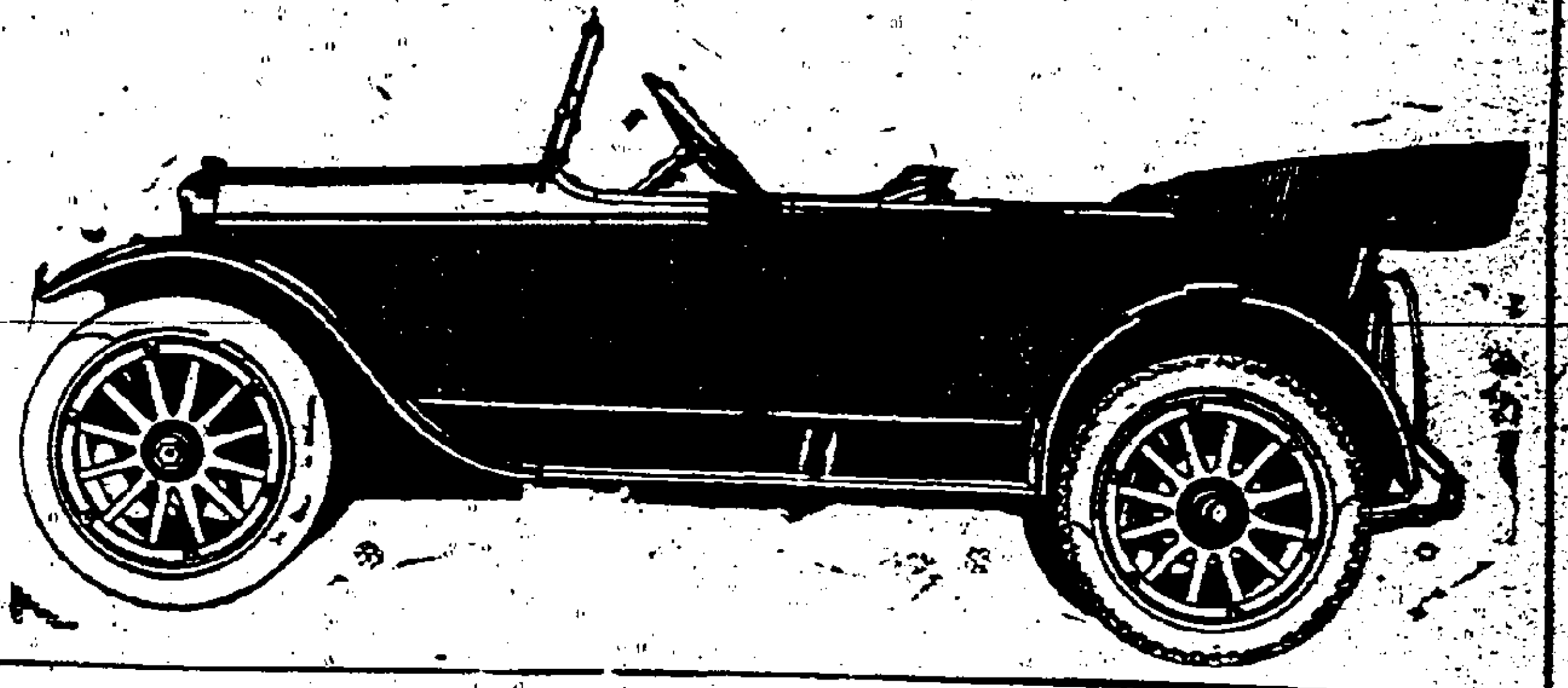
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TIDE TABLE.

From 5th May to 11th May

	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
May 5	11.15	5.15	11.15	5.15
May 6	11.25	5.25	11.25	5.25
May 7	11.35	5.35	11.35	5.35
May 8	11.45	5.45	11.45	5.45
May 9	11.55	5.55	11.55	5.55
May 10	12.05	6.05	12.05	6.05
May 11	12.15	6.15	12.15	6.15

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.
List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. F. Telegraph Office at Hongkong—
Ashang, from San Francisco
Hoyas from New York
Maak, Carlton Hotel, from Manila.
Shastri, passenger Chakras, c/o Jardines, from Calcutta.
Watkins, from Soerabaya.
Superintendent.

Hongkong, May 1, 1919.

A new version of an old story comes to me on the authority of a North of England clergyman. A lady correspondent, who had grand for suspecting the ingenuity of the letter-carrier, a worthy character wrote at the end of a postcard: "I would tell you more, only old Tom will read it." In due course the postcard was delivered, the expected old man throwing the postcard on the kitchen table, and exclaiming: "She's a liar, I don't read em."

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENTS AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR. LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. SWATOW-DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND GRASS LINEN.

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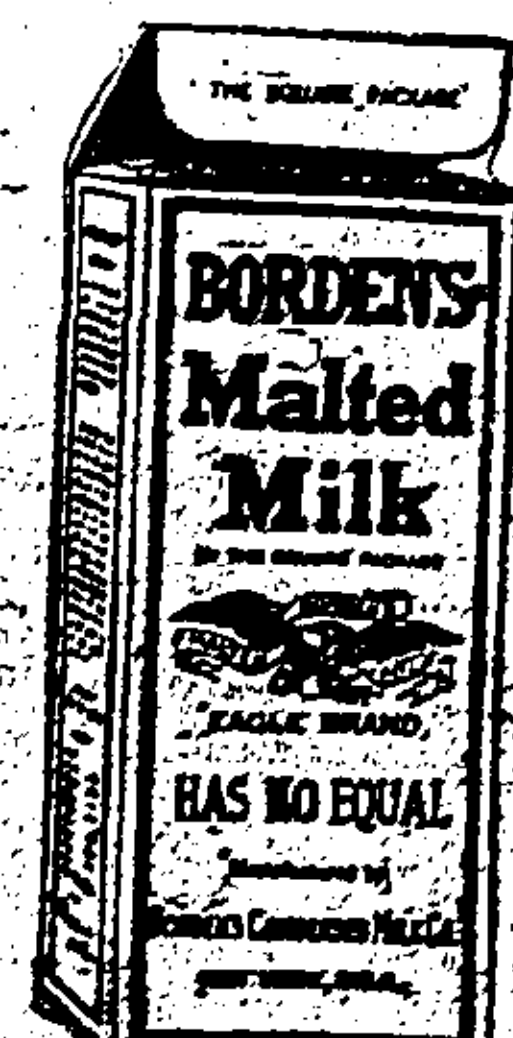
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CONNELL BROS. CO.
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BETTER HOUSES.

A COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The final report of Lady Emmott's Committee on Housing was published recently. It will be recalled that Dr. Addison, when Minister of Reconstruction, appointed a Special Committee, drawn from the Women's Advisory Council of the Ministry, to consider the problem of housing from the standpoint of the housewife.

They presented in May last an interim report setting forth a number of broad general conclusions at which they had arrived as to house planning and construction, chief among which was the necessity of an increase in the "superficial area of workers' houses, if labour saving, comfort, and convenience for the housewife and her family are to be obtained.

The Report deals particularly with the question of house equipment: heating, hotwater supply, cooking, washing and drying being the first subjects dealt with. In this connection special emphasis is laid on the importance of a cheap supply of electricity. The drawbacks of open coal fires are emphasised, and central heating for individual houses is sympathetically discussed.

Stress is laid on the need for larger sculleries in working-class homes. It is suggested that the combined cooking-range and open fireplace usually provided in the living room of cottages might be superseded by a cooking stove in the scullery, which would also heat water for bath and sink. The necessity for a second fire in the living room during the winter might be met either by the use of radiators or improved fuel-conserving types of stoves. It is mentioned that experiments are now being made to produce a "cooking machine" with hot-water system attached.

The Committee consider that none of the coal ranges at present on the market is truly economical of fuel or labour. For a family house they prefer a fuel-saving grate, with the boiling-plate and oven conveniently high, a warm chamber beneath the oven, and designed to burn all fuel slowly to a fine ash, and to prevent the escape of dust into the room.

WASTEFUL GAS-COOKERS.

The usual type of gas-cooker is criticised as somewhat wasteful of gas. One type which was brought to the Committee's notice had a flat boiler attachment at the back in which enough water for washing-up could be heated without any extra use of gas while cooking was being done.

It is pointed out that the black-leading or polishing needed by the filaments of certain stoves entails nearly a morning's work once a week. Metal parts of stoves should be enamelled black, and tests should be made in the extended use of tiles which can be quickly cleaned. Favourable reference is made to a steam-consuming copper which uses less coal than the ordinary type and obviates the steam-bath to which the washer is usually subjected.

In regard to ventilation, it is recommended that all windows should reach to within 9 in. of the ceiling to avoid the formation of stale air pockets. The superiority of electricity as a lighting agent is emphasised.

In urging the use of washable materials—distempers, tiles, etc.—on wall surfaces, the Committee mention that the Swedish housewife periodically moves her furniture to the centre of the room, covers it with a tarpaulin and swills the interior walls, the water being carried off by a small gutter in the corner of the room.

THE "AMERICAN CABINET."

Appropos of kitchen fittings, the "American cabinet" is spoken of as having much to recommend it. It is fitted with inverted bins for flour, sugar, salt, etc., while underneath are drawers and a cupboard for pans and dishes. In the centre is a table, on which food can be prepared. This cabinet saves unnecessary walking for the housewife.

The report goes on to consider the laying out of houses from the housewife's point of view, and urges the importance of ample spacing. Open space should be secured, not merely for private gardens, essential as they are, but also for recreative use by children and adults.

By arranging smaller private gardens spaces might be provided for use as a common playground, a most necessary factor in the development of the child. English school playgrounds, say the Committee, allow 30 square feet per child, whereas American playgrounds allow about 145

square feet. Playgrounds for little children must not be too prime. A hill or a hole, a fallen tree, a few bricks, or some sand are helpful accessories to their play. Social centres for older people in connection with housing schemes are also recommended.

THE CONVERTED VILLAGE.

The Committee urge that the normal minimum village equipment should include school, work-shops and school gardens for school work and continuation work, school gymnasium and shower baths, usable by adults after school hours, and open-air swimming baths where possible; a village hall with a stage and a reading room in the school buildings in connection with the country-town library and containing a permanent library for children.

Adjoining the school there should be a cafe, with a garden, where the village band could play and dances be held at least once a week in the summer. In the winter the dance could be in the village hall, where also folk dances and songs could be taught. Finally, a motor transport system is recommended to enable villagers to share to some extent in the fuller educational and social possibilities of their market town.

Dealing with the advantages of communal effort in the management of houses, the Committee observe that in a country where communal life is virtually unknown, successful experiments can only be made in full co-operation with the working woman, and that it will be of little use to use to decide upon any measure of communal life until she has seen its desirability and is willing to make the experiment.

THE BAG WASH.

Among the suggestions put forward for communal effort is that of the "Bag Wash."

The scheme entails the establishment of electric power laundries capable of being run by small staffs; the washing to be collected from and returned to each family weekly in a special family bag marked with a number. Each bagful would be washed separately, wrung, and "rough dried," the ironing being left to be done at home. It is estimated that the cost of each "bag" washed would be roughly 7d., and that for this sum the bag could contain 150 articles.

Communal holiday homes are another proposal. Communal kitchens to which women would go and cook for themselves are not likely, the Committee think, to find favour. The solution of communal cooking would seem to lie in the supply of varied and wholesome cooked foods at reasonable prices, either by municipal corporations or by private enterprise.

Means are discussed, particularly with reference to London, of converting existing houses into working-class flats. The Committee's investigations have convinced them of the need for certain legislative requirements: (1) The compulsory public registration of the landlord; (2) a system of sanitary certification by a medical officer of health before a house designed for one family is allowed to be occupied by more than one.

Part 2 of the report discusses the special requirements of the country cottage, and a third section deals with housing conditions in Wales.

LLOYD'S OF THE AIR.

Now that the aerobus has become an established mode of travel, and regular long-distance journeys by airship are projected, the formation of a "powerful insurance organisation to deal with air risks follows naturally. The Aviation Insurance Association has been formed with the intention of becoming to aerial navigation what Lloyd's is to the mercantile marine. The new undertaking of which Sir E. Mountain is chairman consists of underwriters who are members of Lloyd's, the Eagle Star, and British Dominions Insurance Company, and the Excess Insurance Corporation, and the assets are something over sixteen million pounds. Mr. Horatio Barber, who has been appointed manager, in an interview recently stated: "Given fairly normal conditions we would insure a passenger against death on a journey from London to Paris for a premium of from 2s. to 3s. per cent. We are going to cover every risk—accidental damage to aircraft under all circumstances, and to cargo, and life and accident risks, pilots, crews, and passengers."

T O-NIGHT

Our new Vaudeville Artists

BILLY AND DORIS HARLEY

HAVE EVERYTHING—GLASS—SNAP—GRACE—HARMONY AND

THEY ARE YOUNG AND GOOD TO LOOK AT.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

STRONG LANGUAGE FROM JAPANESE JOURNAL.

In an article on racial discrimination, the *Kokumin*, which recently warned the Japanese peace delegates that they had better not return to Japan if unsuccessful, says:—

"In the event of Britain, our ally, and the United States, which is on specially friendly terms with us, failing to support Japan's claim for racial equality, Japan should keep away from the proposed League of Nations. This we say in the name of justice and humanity. This is a straightforward expression of what we really think—not a declaration emanating from diplomatic motives."

"The doings of our Government and our peace delegates are really beneath comment. Their first blunder was that they carelessly brought forward the race proposition, and met with a rebuff. The second was that they had not been at the pains to come to an understanding with the world at large. The fourth was that they produced a proposal for amendment which threatens to be a failure again. The fifth was that they have at length been excluded from the conference of the great Powers."

"In this important period, the like of which can only come once in a thousand years, the Hara Ministry is sowing seeds of regret and remorse not to be forgotten for a thousand years to come. The anger of the nation for this glaring failure of theirs will be as fierce as the onset of a bloodthirsty animal pouncing upon its prey, and it will not be appeased until the Government has been pulled down. However, we have no time to dwell on this matter now. What we must do first is to spur the Government to action and make them declare, before it is too late, that Japan will not participate in any League of Nations which is not based upon racial equality."

COWARDICE OR IMPOTENCE. Under the caption "Cowardice or Impotence," the same paper (April 10th) publishes a cablegram (dated March 27th) from Mr. Baba, its Paris correspondent, which is to the following effect:—

"The League of Nations Committee met three times and went over all the provisions of the covenant for a second time, but the amendment proposed by Japan in regard to racial equality is not yet discussed. It will be discussed only after the draft Covenant has been remodelled to-morrow (March 28th). The Japanese delegates show an extremely pessimistic attitude. It is evident that unless Japan shows herself to be resolved not to sign the League Covenant, her proposal for racial equality will not be recognised by the Powers."

On the same topic, the *Jiji* (April 10th, evening edition) says:—

"In regard to the racial issue, which is the only important proposal made by the Japanese delegates, it is reported that a final decision will be given at the general League conference to be held on the 14th. Of the people here who are keenly watching the storm clouds over Paris, the majority are pessimistic and some are even despairing. Public opinion is rising high, some people crying that the only alternative left for the Japanese is to abandon the League, while others suggest that it will never be possible for the nation to show sufficient spirit to declare that it is ready to hold aloof from the League. Should the vote be passed against the Japanese proposal, it is to be feared that there will be a terrible uproar, which may not only affect the political situation

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Adeock Capt J	Joseph E M
Abraham E S	Johns Mrs L M
Anderson Mr & Mrs	Johns Mr & Mrs M
EG	Johnson E E
Arianna Mr & Mrs	Jowland F E
Apical S	Johnson Mrs H M
Altman O F	Karav's N B
Brass Mr & Mrs J	Kelso H Van
Do took D F	Liddell Capt
Bergesser Mr & Mrs	Liddell Mrs
EB	Leila Madam
Bowd Mr & Mrs	Flamin G
Brook Mrs F M	Lille Miss H
Blackburn Mrs E D	Leach Mr & Mrs A
Black Master	Longfield S
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Brook Capt & Mrs	MacIntyre Master
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Campbell W	Mason Mrs N
Carroll Dr A	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Cumming A	McIntyre Mrs N
Cowan Capt F R	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Cameron Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
S	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Carvalho Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
E	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Summing Dr & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
H T	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Crandall W H	McIntyre Mrs N
Croft J H	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
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Dwyer W	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Donne Mrs J A	McIntyre Mrs N
Davis Mrs F E	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
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Elie Signora	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Elton Miss K	McIntyre Mrs N
Faircliff T	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Frederick Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
MG	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Fisher Flag Capt & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
Ford E	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Ford L F C	McIntyre Mrs N
Gardner W B	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Giesbrecht	McIntyre Mrs N
Gitting Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Gallant U G	McIntyre Mrs N
Gormas Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Griffin Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mrs N
Hallam Mr & Mrs	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
Hewitt M	McIntyre Mrs N
Hall H	McIntyre Mr & Mrs
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Holzhiser H	McIntyre Mr & Mrs

NOTICES.

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos

and

Bouquets

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour
Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Parapa. SUWA MABU, from Hongkong.
Alleman O F Hopkins W B
Ampil C B Hynes N Mr & Mrs
Aris Mrs Imperial Judge
Boncan F Mrs & Mrs J I
Boncan J Miss & Mrs J I
Boncan C Dr Johannes G Miss
Baker Mr & Mrs Lander Bishop
Brand H Mrs Landale D Hon.
Brand S Miss Leonard H
Berg H Lindsay G F Mr
Cumming D Mrs & Mrs
Carter A J Matrat F Rev.
Clayson C F Nightingale F
Dobie Mrs O'Sullivan Ins.
Danson Miss & Mrs
D'Almeida S Parr G
Focken F C Lt Pullen N D
Ford F E Ryan Miss A
Fairweather Remedios dos
Grimble Geo. B B
Grimble V Miss Rondia
Goddifellow Miss Spears P
Gains M Miss Southworth D D
Gegg G W Mrs Thomson S Mrs
Gittins Mr & Mrs A Mrs
Mrs Wilson D
Gegg R C White H P
Gilmaglalang Webber F Mrs
Hore S Wells Mr & Mrs
Hickie S D Witchell
Henry J M Webb A

Per s.s. SEIYO MARU, from Hongkong.

Go M Sheridan, Capt J
Han Fung T. P. P.
Kimura K. Swan Mr & Mrs
Lo Sen Po Julio J M
Nakamura E Suda H
Pedrico D Takenchi Mrs M
Redgrove F S Tashiro, Dr.
Lt. (British Wright Dr.)
Naval Officer. Mrs J M
Rakawa Mrs

NOTICE.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

WEATHER REPORT.

May 6, 1919. No return from Japan. Vladivostok, Weihaiwei and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly at all stations reporting; it probably remains highest to the south of Japan. A depression is indicated over the Yangtze Valley.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 3.31 inches against an average of 13.10 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 10.00 TO-MORROW.

Weather: Fair. Forecast: Fair.

1. Hongkong to Gop. Mean: E. winds, moderate; fair.

2. Various Chances: The same as No. 1.

3. South coast of China: The same as No. 1.

4. South coast of China: The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Registrar. May 6 a.m.

Station: Hongkong. Barometer: 29.91. Temperature: 77. Humidity: 77. Wind: E. Force: 2.

Forecast: Fair.

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ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

3 Nights only
Commencing
MONDAY, May 5th. A
SPLENDED PATHE GOLD
ROOSTER PLAY.

HELENE CHADWICK & ANTONIO

MORENO in "THE ANGEL FACTORY"

A TOTO COMEDY

DO HUSBANDS DECEIVE?

This comedy is fully guaranteed for laughs, no matter if the temperature is 100 in the shade and will prove to be up to the TOTO standard.

BILLY & DORIS HARLEY

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTERTAINERS

Thursday May 8th at 5.15 p.m.

"A DAUGHTER OF THE JUNGLES"

featuring Wellington Player & Marie Walcamp.

MATINEE.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

TEL. NO. 1743. THE CORONET TEL. NO. 1743.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SMITH & BELLA JACKSON

Negro Comedians and Dancers

Also

A Fine Comedy Film Programme

including

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"CHAMPION CHARLIE"

HAROLD LLOYD

"LUKE'S PREPARATIONS PREPARATIONS"

ROSCOE ARBUCKLE

"THE ALARM" and SYD CHAPLIN

"GIDDY, GAY AND TICKLISH"

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

HOTELS.

The Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

Operating—
THE HONGKONG HOTEL The leading Hotel in the Far East.
THE REFULGE BAY HOTEL The coming seaside resort of South China.
(opening in the Summer of 1919)
THE HOTEL MANSIONS (The headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, and the leading American business concerns.)
The Hotel Company, having recently extended their cold storage plant and instituted motor transportation, are specializing in outside catering such as banquets, dances, picnics, etc., and are prepared to supply all necessary equipment, decorations, furnishings, and music.
Quotations may be obtained on application at the Hotel Main Office, or representative will call on communicating with
Telephone No. 483, Catering Department.
Telephone No. 1673, Manager.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

KINGSLERE HOTEL MID-LEVEL

CRAIGIEBURN HOTEL THE PEAK

KNUTSFORD HOTEL KOWLOON

SACHSE, LENNOX & Co., General Agents

Are resident Managers.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION,

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING,

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR,

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

J. WITHELL, Manager.

THE CARLTON HOTEL

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management.

Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine. Surprisingly Cheap. Modern Term. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietor.

Telephone 812. MRS F. E. CAMERON.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by Charles Wilson at 11, The House, Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

MAY 6.

Hopsang, 1359, Br. Capt. Hussey.
Canton, J. M.—Mooring.
B 29.

Loksang, 299, Br. Capt. Ritchie.
Canton, J. M.—Mooring.
A 28.

Singaporean, 830, British, Capt. Richard, Newchang, Carmichael & Clarke.—Mooring.
C 39.

Haihong, 1370, Br. Capt. Evans.
Swatow, Douglas.—Mooring.
—Wharf.

Taikoo, 163, Br. Capt. Tall.
Swatow, B. & S.
Wosang, 1127, Br. Capt. Atkinson, Manila, J. M.—Mooring.
C 35.

Songma, 342, Fr. Capt. Bertini.
Haiphong, Lapicque.—Mooring.
C 41.

Haihou, 880, Nor. Capt. Berg.
Saigon, T. & Co.—Mooring.
C 14.

Prometheus, 1024, Nor. Capt. Moller, Hongay, T. & Co.—Mooring.
C 33.

Sacha, 1006, Jap. Capt. Inoue Takao, O. S. K.—Mooring.—Wharf.

Hsinfoo, 1886, Ch. Capt. Hassel, Hongay, B. & S.—Mooring.—Wharf.

Ming Shun, 865, Ch. Capt. Nevik, Wuhu, San Pak.—Mooring.
B 17.

Sacha, 1296, Jap. Capt. Kunitake, Keelung, O. S. K.—Mooring.—Wharf.

VESSELS CLEARED.

Daitoku Maru, 712, Jap. Capt. Kanaka, Wuhu, Suzuki.—Mooring.—C 43.

Kako 1038, Ch. Capt. Hoeg, Wuhu, Moller.

Kako for Canton
Nanking Maru for Kobe
Diva for Bangkok
Sinkiang for Shanghai
Loksang for Shanghai
Singaporean for Canton
Daitoku Maru for Canton
Chihli for Canton
Eldorado for Ceinuegos & Havana
Melville Dollar for Manila

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

Europe via Negapat—Per Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HATHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

Europe via Negapat—Per Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HATHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

Europe via Negapat—Per Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HATHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

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Europe via Negapat—Per Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HATHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 7th May, 11 a.m.

Swatow and Straits—Per KAN-CHOW, 7th May, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, and Calcutta—Per FOOSHING, 7th May, 2 p.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE VIA SUZ—Per PELEUS, 7th May, Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 6th May, at 5 p.m.

Fort Bayard, Hoihow and Haiphong—Per SONGMA, 7th May, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—Per SOBSHU MARU, 8th May, 8 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUIYANG, 8th May, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Nagasaki, Vladivostok, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE VIA CANADA—Per EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, 8th May, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

FRIDAY, 9TH MAY.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HATHONG, 9th May, 1 p.m.

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